



AFGHANISTAN: THE REVOLUTION CONTINUES



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**THE REVOLUTION
CONTINUES**



MOSCOW
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
1989



Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA

Every day the people of Afghanistan are making confident strides along the road of defending their revolutionary gains, raising their living standards, and combating illiteracy, poverty and backwardness. They are scoring ever new victories in their efforts to achieve prosperity and build a life free from social injustice. With every passing day we are consolidating the positions won in our heroic struggle. Every new day brings increasingly humiliating defeats to the enemies of Afghanistan, and our people are determined to hold high the banner of revolutionary struggle.

BABRAK KARMAL

able bulwark of peace, progress and socialism.

The PDPA has exercised a tremendous influence on all aspects of the life of the Afghan people. Convincing testimony to this is provided by the spread among the masses the establishment of progressive ideas among the working masses (publication of an advanced press (publication of the newspapers *Khalk* and *Parcham*), the formation of mass organizations of workers, peasants, young people and women, the introduction of progressive international customs and traditions to the country's revolutionary movement such as the celebration of May Day and of the anniversaries of the Great October Socialist Revolution and other memorable dates commemorating important events in the struggle of the working class, and consistent and selfless support for the world over.

The scientifically substantiated documents of the PDPA—its Rules and Programme—have played an immense guiding role in the entire revolutionary movement in Afghanistan.

The PDPA has based its activities on a precise knowledge of the actual conditions in Afghan society and chosen various methods and means of struggle corresponding to the needs of the time and the political situation in the country. The Party combined peaceful, legal forms of struggle (strikes, marches, de-

demonstrations, electoral campaigns, the parliamentary rostrum) with illegal ones (setting up an underground military organization). It was able to correctly analyse the actual situation in the country, to lead the revolutionary movement of the people and to lead it to the victory of the April Revolution.

Reaction and the imperialists, with the help of their agents within the revolutionary movement of the Afghan people and in the ranks of the PDPA, were able to deal severe blows at the unity of action of the national and democratic forces, at the unity of the Party.

Hafizullah Amin and his criminal gang by their treacherous actions, disrupted for a time the unity of the Party. However, the concerted demand of all members of the PDPA to restore unity was a powerful factor in opposing the attempts of the splitters. At its historical conference of 1977 the Party restored iron-tight unity of its ranks.

The experience of the PDPA is yet another confirmation that unity constitutes a pledge of great victories. The restoration of its unity enabled the Party to centralize the leadership of the popular struggle to overthrow the despotic rule of the feudal, comprador bourgeoisie and the corrupt bureaucratic ruling clique and achieve the victory of the April National-Democratic Revolution of 1978.

The April Revolution fully met the objective needs and aspirations of the broad classes and strata of Afghan society. From the very beginning it was given all-round support by the population of the country.

Because of the backwardness of Afghan society, the intrigues and provocative actions staged by regional reaction and international imperialism, the path of the Revolution proved a thorny one. There have been mistakes and deviations from the course mapped out by the Party and the revolutionary government. Amin and his criminal gang

bear full responsibility for these deviations.

The inherent vitality of the April Revolution predetermined the victory of the correct revolutionary line. With the beginning of a new stage in the development of the Revolution at the end of December 1979 the course of events turned in the right direction.

The present and future generations of Afghan people will never forget the great role of the fraternal assistance rendered by the great Land of Soviets in support of the revolutionary course of the PDPA and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in restoring the revolutionary gains and defending its territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty.

Despite the undeclared criminal war unleashed by reaction and imperialism against the people of Afghanistan, which continues to this day, the April Revolution guided by the PDPA has achieved considerable successes within a short period.

A democratic Land Reform in the interests and with the participation of landless and small-holding peasants has been launched in the country. This is the chief victory of the National-Democratic Revolution. The economic life of the country has been placed on a planned foundation.

Unification of all national, patriotic and democratic forces of the country, which has been one of the principal goals of the PDPA from the moment of its formation, found its expression in the setting up of the broad National Fatherland Front. Consolidation and resumption of the activities of the democratic organizations of young people, women, and the trade unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the establishment of peasant co-operatives and organization of unions of creative intelligentsia have provided favourable conditions for broad participation by the popular masses in the administration of the country and exercising democracy. Adoption of The

Fundamental Principles of the Democratic

in January 1980 the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan will mark its 20th anniversary. Its record of glorious and heroic struggle testifies to the Party's unshakable devotion to its task of organization to promote peace, independence and progress of the working class and friendship with all nations and peoples of the world.

The PDPA was formed on January 1, 1965, in conditions that were favourable for the country and international. It has withstood the hard lot of the international bourgeoisie in Afghanistan and succeeded in the advanced movement of the Afghan people. The Party had a rich and revolutionary content, based as it was on the transforming ideology of Marxism-Leninism, on unshakeable loyalty to socialism and internationalism.

The formation of the PDPA was a major event in the political life of Afghanistan. The Party opened a possibility for the first time in history of emancipation of the Afghan people from oppression and exploitation by the pro-imperialist ruling classes and indicated the way to achieve this aim.

Through ceaseless struggle the PDPA managed to rally an organized movement of the Afghan people round the young working class to impart to it an anti-feudal and anti-imperialist bent to infuse it with a spirit of proletarian internationalism and unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union, which represents an invincible bulwark of peace, progress and socialism.

Republic of Afghanistan, a provisional constitution for the country, and of the Law on Local Government Bodies were important landmarks on the path to further democratization of social and political life in Afghan society.

At present a cultural revolution is firmly under way in Afghanistan. In carrying it out account is being taken of the ethnic, religious, language and tribal specifics and the customs and traditions of the various peoples inhabiting Afghanistan. In the *Programme of Action of the PDPA* it is noted: 'The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is the first state in the history of our glorious homeland determined to ensure full and real equality and equal opportunities for the growth of material prosperity and spiritual development of all peoples, ethnic entities and tribes in the country. All peoples, ethnic entities and tribes are ensured and guaranteed equal opportunities for participation in social and state affairs, in effecting revolutionary transformations and defending our beloved homeland.'

A nation-wide campaign to combat illiteracy has become an essential part of the country's cultural revolution. A growing number of Afghans are mastering the skills of reading and writing. Over one million Afghan citizens have learnt to read and write since the April of 1978, and over 500,000 are presently attending literacy courses.

Thanks to the active support of the popular masses the ranks of the defenders of the April Revolution are swelling. The republic's Armed Forces have registered an unprecedented qualitative and quantitative growth in the last few years. Never before in its history has Afghanistan had an army which, in terms of discipline, conscientiousness, loyalty to internationalism, and the will to serve the working people could equal the republic's present-day heroic Armed Forces. That is a new trend in the political life of Afghan society, which strengthens the ties be-

tween the Army and the people and is proof of their active participation and is fending the Revolution, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRA.

Under the guidance of the PDPA the international prestige of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is being enhanced, and the support of all revolutionary, progressive, and peace-loving forces is growing. These forces are led by the Soviet Union, a sincere friend and protector of the Afghan people and the April Revolution.

Speaking about the foreign policy of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, said: 'We are marching in line with all the peace-loving forces of the planet, and together we will fight militarism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, colonialism, Zionism, fascism, racism and apartheid.'

A principled and consistent stand as regards the Afghan Revolution has become a touchstone in judging proletarian internationalism in action. The PDPA has close ties with many workers' and national liberation movements and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan maintains diplomatic relations with 80 countries. Its fraternal relations with the Soviet Union have successfully developed during the past years.

The Party is concentrating its efforts on consolidating unity within its ranks, which is confirmed by the decisions of the National Conference of the PDPA held in March 1982, and of subsequent plenary meetings of the PDPA Central Committee. The Party has evolved a precise organizational structure both in the centre and in the provinces. At the present moment there are 31 provincial and 26 city Party committees, which have an equal standing: there are also 36 regional and over 200 district Party committees. The

growing membership of the PDPA, which is now 120,000-strong, is a confirmation of the unity and cohesion of its ranks, and of its firm ties with the masses.

'The members of Party committees, Party functionaries, and Party activists as a whole,' said Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, 'make up a mighty force, which can and must bring new life into Party work and make it more effective, enhance the influence of the Party among the working people, and achieve an atmosphere conducive to creative and constructive labour at the local level in conditions of peace'.

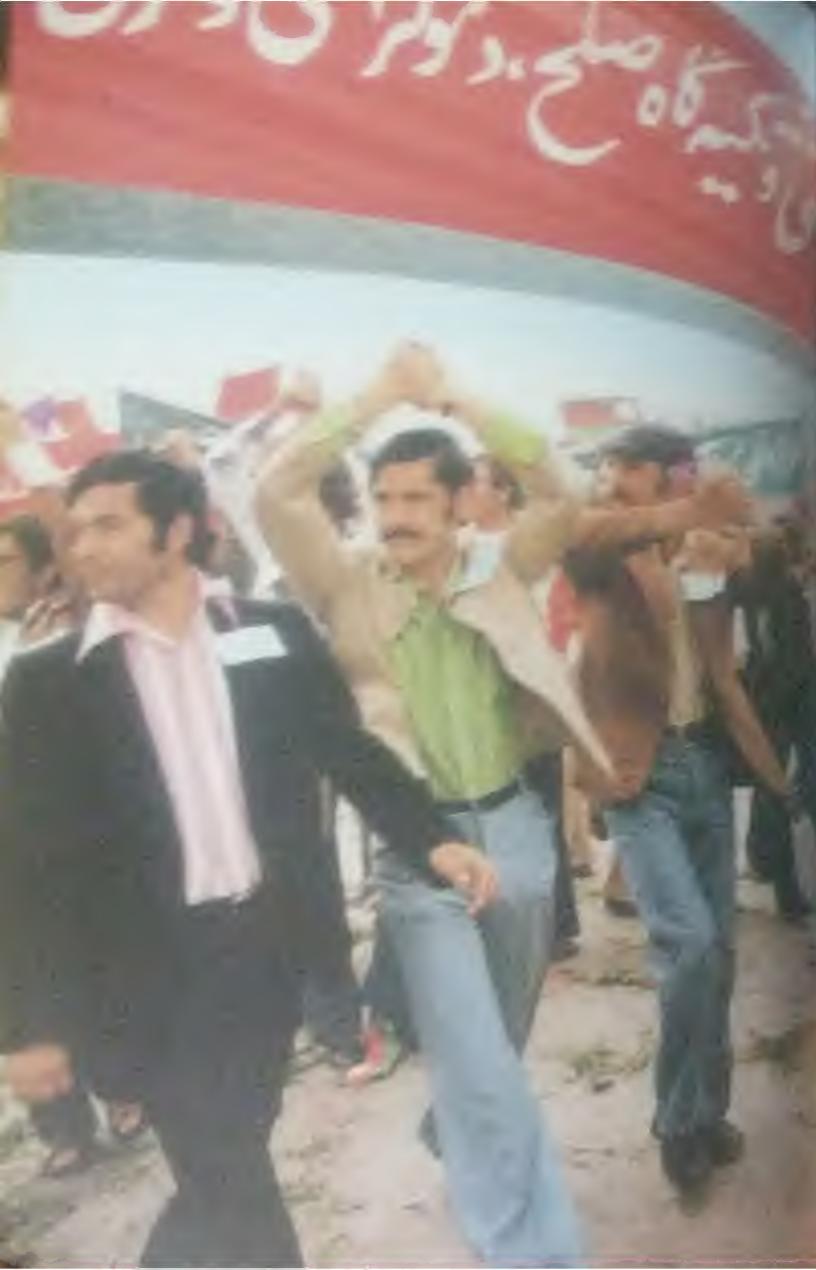
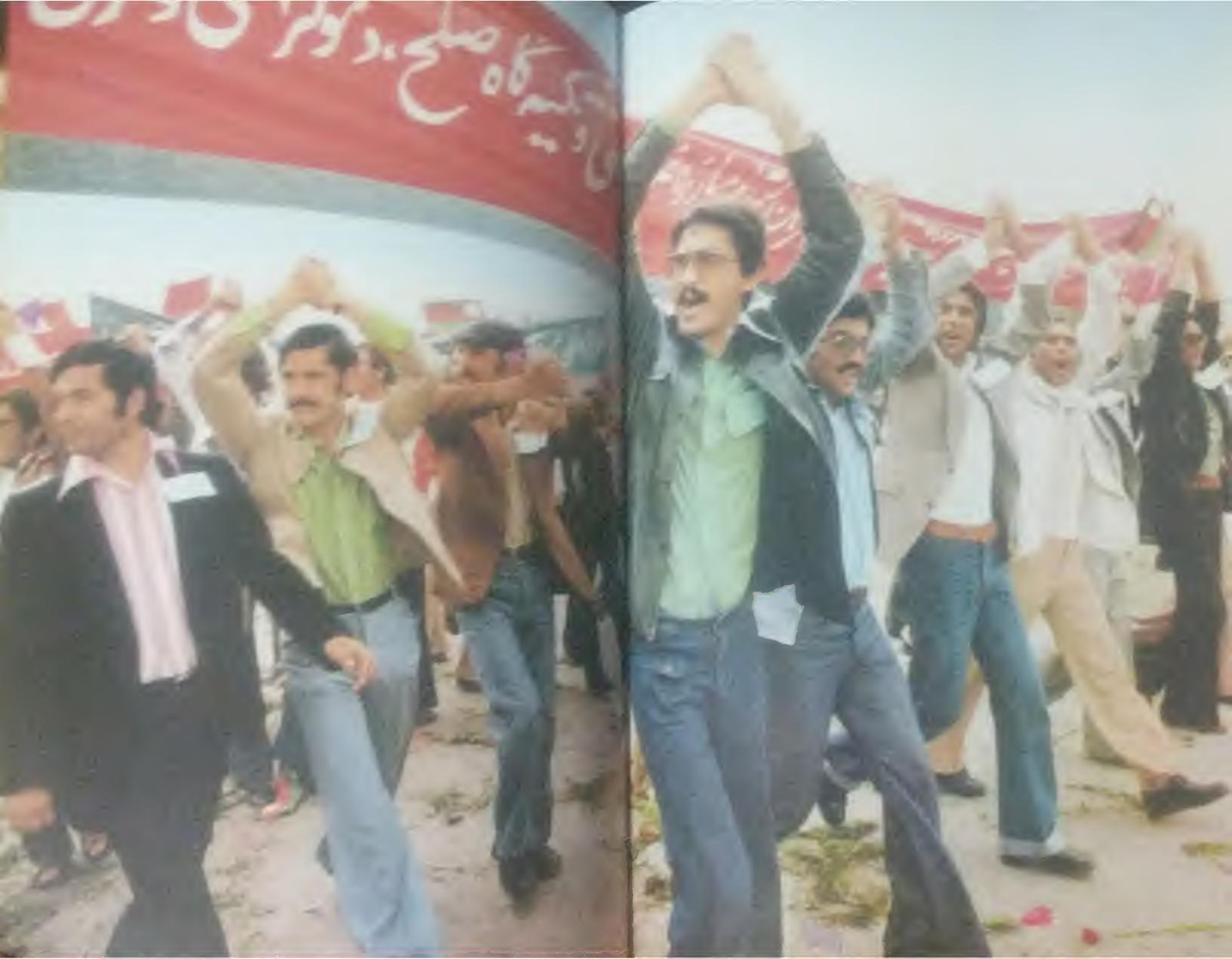
The position of the Party as the leading and guiding force of Afghan society is constantly strengthening. The unity and solidarity of all classes and democratically-minded strata of the population, ethnic minorities, the clergy and the ulema are growing stronger in the DRA.

with every passing day. And with each day their implacable hatred of the counter-revolutionary forces, both inside and outside the country, is mounting, for these forces express the class interests of the big landowners, comprador bourgeoisie, and reactionary bureaucracy overthrown by the April Revolution, and the interests of imperialist powers with the United States in the lead. The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, inspired by their faith in the bright future of the Revolution, are working to realize the *Programme of Action of the PDPA*, to build a new, humane society in Afghanistan and ensure equality and happiness for all women, men and children. The Revolution, the hope and stanchion of Afghanistan's millions of working people, is continuing its victorious advance with assurance and courage!











GUIDING FORCE OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is the recognized vanguard of the working class and all toilers of the country in their struggle for true emancipation from centuries-old oppression by exploiters from the letters of despotism and backwardness. Since its formation the PDPA, acting in illegal and semi-legal conditions, mastered revolutionary theory and action and responded to the masses' need for radical socio-economic transformations in Afghanistan. Under its guidance strikes and meetings were staged in the country and other forms of struggle against the hated anti-popular regimes were used.

On Sali 7, 1347 by the Afghan calendar (April 27, 1978), as the result of an anti-government armed uprising of the Afghan Army supported by the broad popular masses, state power in Afghanistan passed into the hands of the working people. Under the leadership of the PDPA a national-democratic anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution prevailed. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was proclaimed.

After the Revolution the PDPA started building a new society based on the principles of social justice, democracy and progress. However, at the first stage, as a result of subjectivism and infringements of legality by traitors of the Party and the people, many targets were not fulfilled. The healthy forces in the Party put a resolute end to these criminal practices. At the end of December 1979 they passed a severe sentence on the traitors. Today the trust of the Afghan people in the PDPA, which incorporates in its ranks the advanced section of the workers and peasants, the democratic strata of intelligentsia, the army and students, is growing with every day. The Party has won this trust by 10 years' activities to consolidate and develop the gains of the April Revolution and defend the sovereignty and national independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.





The many unresolved socio-economic problems in Afghanistan led, in the late 60s and early 70s, to an exacerbation of the contradictions existing between the various social strata. The People's Democratic Party, formed on January 1, 1965, took an active part in the political struggle, criticizing the activities of the country's ruling circles and defending the rights of the working people.

Babrak Karmal addressing a meeting during the parliamentary election campaign of 1965

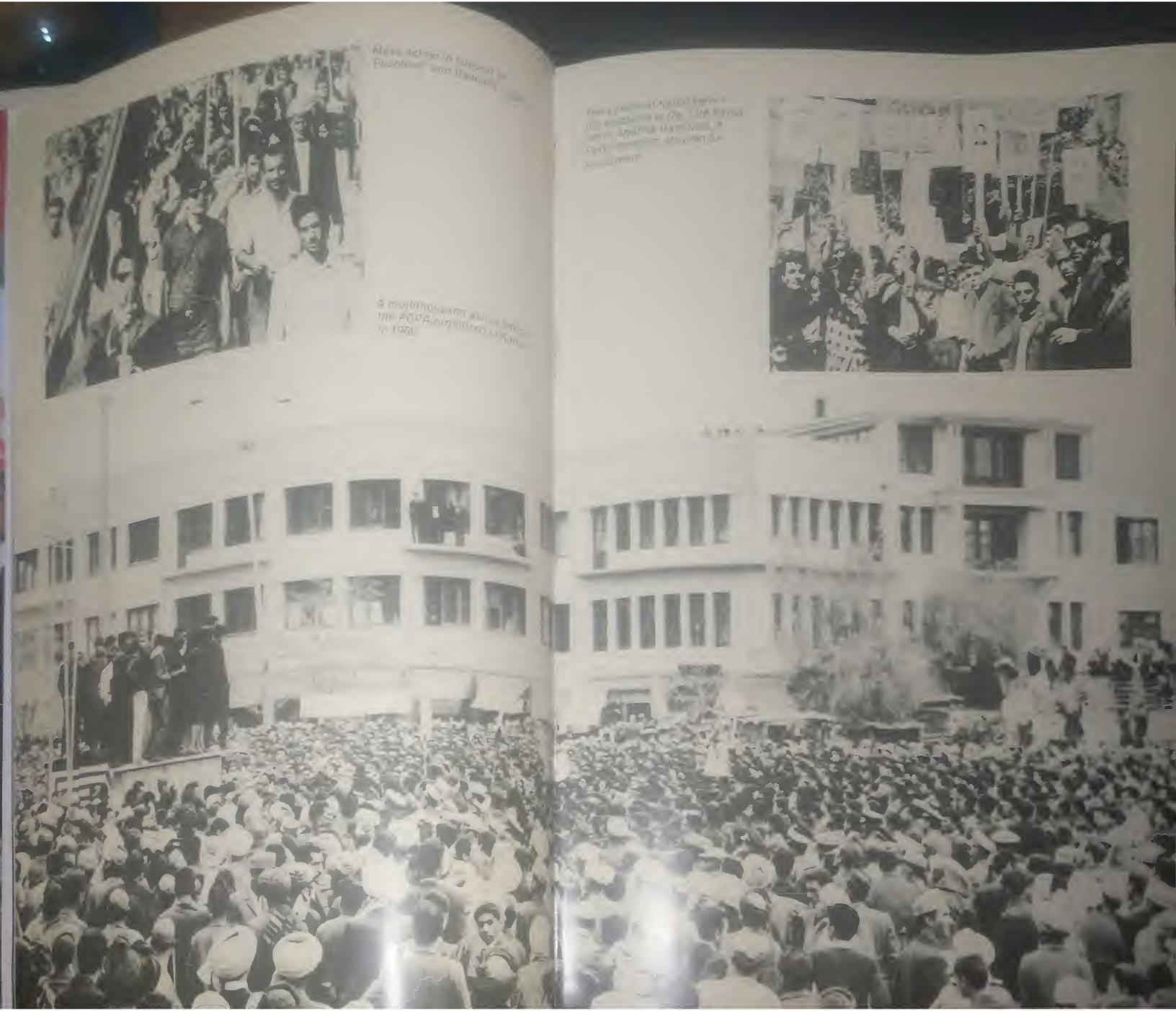
Demonstration by Afghan working people in 1969

The May Day demonstration in Kabul in 1969

Meeting of Afghan working people on the anniversary of the establishment of the PDPA

Babrak Karmal speaking at a general political meeting called on the initiative of the PDPA





Mass strike in support of
Pachtow and Dzerzhin

A multimillion-strong
PACD rally in 1951

From 1951 to 1953
the Soviet Union
had 100 million
people in
cooperatives







الطباطبائي

سی ایڈیشنز

درایور دیسک تتر اندک حلقی

د جلک شرکت حمل و نقل





Call # D3336 K3715 A624

Nur Muhammad Taraki, General Secretary of the PDPA, Deputy Chairman, Chairman of the DRA, Revolutionary Committee and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, 1979



Habibullah Amin, Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan, 1979



The Afghan Army servicemen and the people celebrating the victory of the April Revolution in April 27, 1979

After the victory of the April Revolution, the formation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was solemnly proclaimed at a sitting of the Revolutionary Council on April 30, 1978.

With the April Revolution victorians, Afghanistan embarked upon a road of fundamental socio-economic transformations and reforms, the first of which had to do with improving the welfare

of the working people, introducing a seven-hour working day and repealing a number of anti-democratic laws. All these measures were approved and supported by the majority of the country's population. The working people saw with their own eyes that the People's Democratic Party, which stood at the head of Afghan society, was striving to ensure democratic rights and freedom

and democracy. The Party presented an alternative and the patriotic masses, carrying through the revolutionary transformation of the country and supporting the Party, were the most effective at the beginning of the stage of the Revolution. As a result, the Party's cause among the masses gained intensity and traction in time of availabil-

ity of these opportunities to harm to the Party and the entire Afghan people was

murdered or forced into prison. The clique of Amin's followers started a campaign against the masses, occupied members of the PDPA. Many representatives of the proletariat, workers and the clergy, presidents, workers and army commanders fell victim to his persecution. Unjustified mass reprisals initiated by Amin and his followers forced many Afghans to flee abroad. On December 27, 1979, the patriotic forces with the help of the liberation national army of Afghanistan overthrew Amin's anti-popular clique, and its leader was tried and executed. Babrak Karmal was elected General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. A new stage of the April Revolution was



lunched. Party and state bodies worked hard to stabilize the situation in the country, restore revolutionary legality and order, create an atmosphere of trust and co-operation and further enhance the role and authority of the Party in society and the state.

Participants in the manifestation in support of the measures of the revolutionary government April 1979





Opposite p. 100, crowds of
people gathered before the
gate of the Peshawar Charminar prison
to demand their release with
the rest of the inmates.



The working people of Afghanistan were jubilant at the news of the overthrow of Amin's hated regime. His clique had been busy physically destroying leaders and active members of the Party devoted to the Revolution, and on 14 April during an Amin dictatorship of 10 years, the people of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, celebrated the 10th anniversary of the revolution.





The Saur Revolution (1978) which entered its new phase on December 27, 1979 and became inscribed in the glorious history of Afghanistan was the beginning of a national-democratic anti-Medieval and anti-imperialist revolutionary process. As a result of the Saur Revolution, a new type of government was created in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which reflected the inspirative and safeguarded the long-standing interests of workers and the working-class. The working people of Afghanistan set out to bring their social revolution and national uprising to final victory, through a national-democratic resurrection and build a new society based on peace and freedom, progress and justice, fraternity and equality. Afghanistan shall overcome its underdevelopment and begin social, economic and cultural advancement under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the party of the working class and all the toilers of the country on the basis of the will of the vast masses, profound respect and strict observance of the historical, cultural and religious traditions of the people with definite adherence to the principles of Islam as a sacred religion, respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through policies of peace, friendship and co-operation with all peoples of the region and the world.

The Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Extract



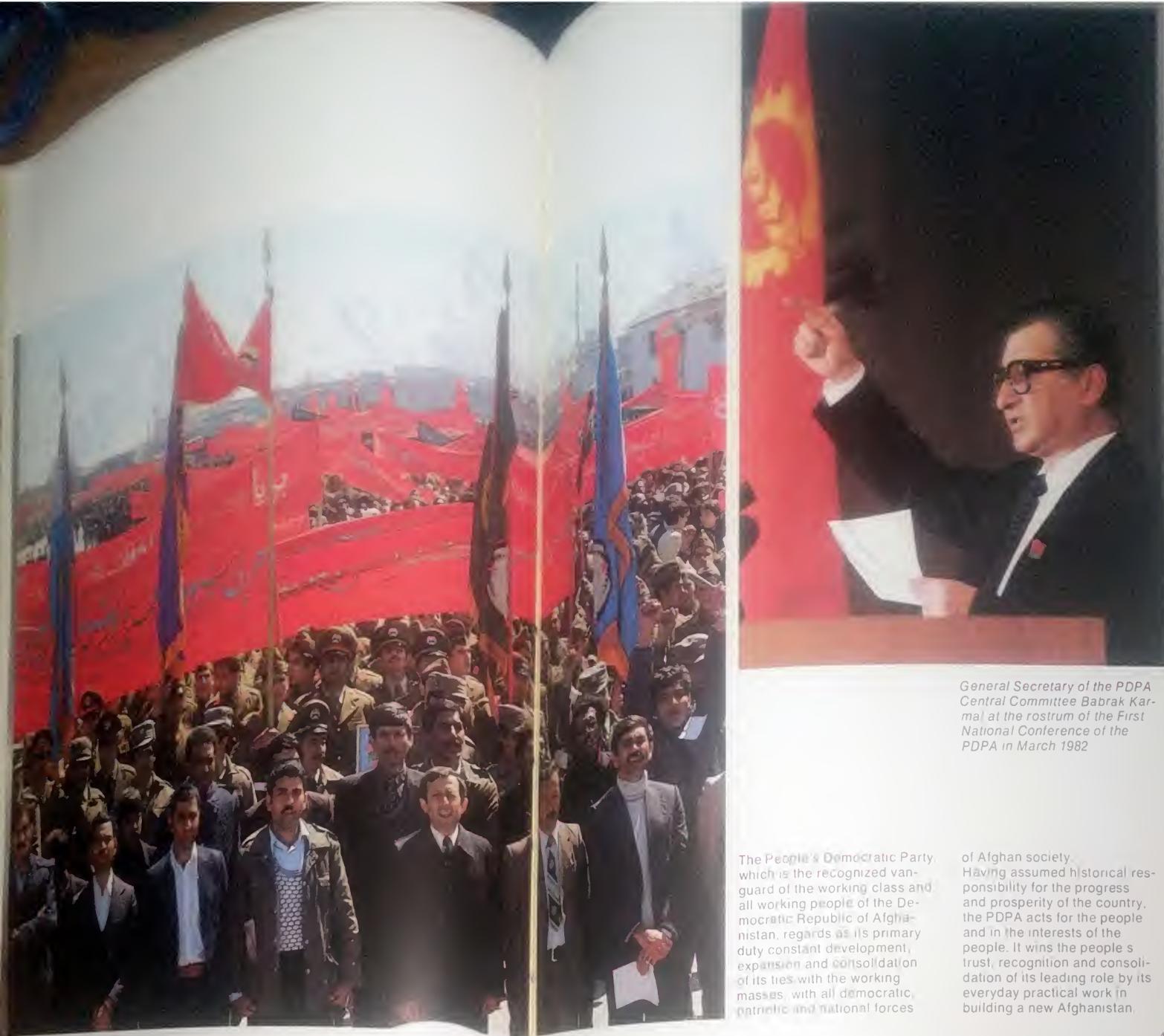
برنامه حزب راعملی میدنایم



حیدر احمد رئیس احمد

The First National Conference
of the People's Democratic
Party of Afghanistan in session
in March 1982. The conference
adopted The Programme of
Action of the PDA for the na-
tional-democratic stage of the
Revolution





General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal at the rostrum of the First National Conference of the PDPA in March 1982

The People's Democratic Party, which is the recognized vanguard of the working class and all working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, regards as its primary duty constant development, expansion and consolidation of its ties with the working masses, with all democratic, patriotic and national forces

of Afghan society. Having assumed historical responsibility for the progress and prosperity of the country, the PDPA acts for the people and in the interests of the people. It wins the people's trust, recognition and consolidation of its leading role by its everyday practical work in building a new Afghanistan.

اساسنامه

حزب دموکراتیک خلق افغانستان



حزب دموکراتیک خلق افغانستان

کابل ۱۳۶۰

Many members, being both
revolutionaries and professionals,
struggle against the enemies
of their revolutionary cause.
Party members become
travellers of blood or become
sufferers, are constantly exposed
to the Party Central Committee.
The finer heroes are the result
of selfless devotion to the cause
of the Party and the Revolution.

The Programme of Action of the
PDPA, Rules and Party Charter
of a member and candidate member
of the People's Democratic
Party of Afghanistan



برنامه عمل

کمیته اجرایی افغانستان
د کارت لرویک لایل
اسای دارویه کارت
کمیته دستی لایل
اسای شنی لایل
د کارت د سیور کارت
تاریخ صدور کارت
۱۳۶۰ س. ۳۱

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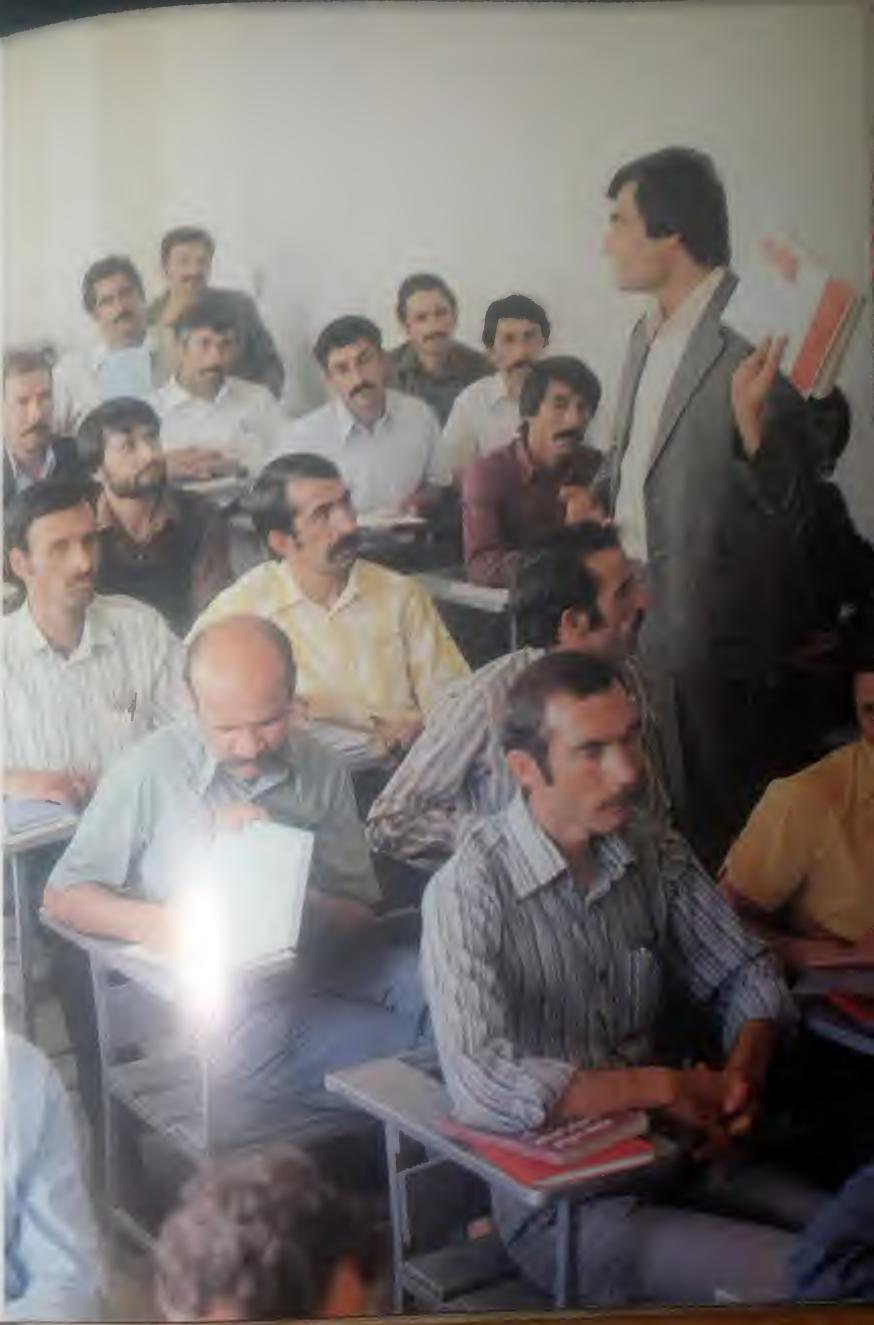


Many members of the PDPA
awarded order of the Democ-
ratic Republic of Afghanistan





Party considers the propagation of Marxist political thought and education among the students as the most important. A good education and political commitment has been one of Party's main objectives. Party members work hard to control all levels of personnel of the Party, and the home and foreign press of the PDPK. Party studies, to provide permanent education and training, in which the members are thoroughly educated by every member and coordinate member of the Party and grow into firm convalescents.



Every member of the PPAF
whose native Arabic ability has
access to the works of Marx,
Engels and Lenin, and other
literature on the working-class
movement. These are published
in German and French and also in
the languages of other nations
and nationalities. The literature
can be purchased in the country
in private bookshops or bor-
rowed in public libraries or
bought in the capital and
provincial capitals. The libraries
of industrial enterprises and
the Armed Forces.

دیکٹ خصوصی



پر مامہ عیل

حکم اخراجی کی دستیاری

مارکس

انکلز

لینین

کارل

برک کارل

محب پویان یعنی

لینین

لینین

ادھاری فلسفہ

ادھاری

سوسیا
سلمن

لینین

کارل مارکس

سروایہ کاییتال

لینین
آثار منتخب
دوادوہ حد

ادھاری

سوسیا
سلمن

لینین

جمهی علی نظری طب
جمهوری عوکرانیک
القافستان

پاسداران عین و اندیاب
سال ۱۳۴۴



The Government of the
Confederation of the
People of Afghanistan
September 1979

A memorandum of
cooperation between
the DPA and the
DPA-CG

A youth conference
attended by
the DPA and
DPA-CG before
their departure for
Kabul

Young people in various
types of voluntary labour

The Democratic Program
the Young People of Afghanistan
DPA-CG has adopted
and, thanks to the DPA, has
achieved their 3 main tasks
during the Young Afghan
Achieving results, unity
The DPA-CG will set up the
DPA-CG in 1979 and no
commitments of more than 1000
young men and women who are
leaving for a five year in the
Democratic Afghanistan and
frontline countries





*The National Conference of
the women of Afghanistan
November 1980*

*Afghan women at a demonstra-
tion in Kabul*

*Members of the DDWA—mem-
bers of the Institute of Social
Services under the auspices
of the PDPA Central Committee
attend a meeting in Kabul*



*The Democratic Organization of
the Women of Afghanistan (DDWA)
works for equal rights for Afghan
women in all spheres of the
country's public life, for peace
against reaction and imperial-
ism. The organization is also
working to stimulate literacy,
raise the political, professional
and cultural levels of Afghan
women and to free them from
the others in keeping up the
Mujahideen*

ANNEXE N°IX : PARTICIPANTS DU PREMIER CONGRES DES SYNDICATS AFRIQUINS

MEMO TO THE PARTNERS OF THE FIRST
CONFERENCE OF AFGHAN TRADE UNIONS
د افغانستان کارکنوندیوں کی اولیٰ
سماں پر ٹریڈ یونیوں کی ملکیتی





A look outside to Kabul

of a Karmal's coronation meeting with representatives of the Muslim clergy and ulema in 1982



All patriotic forces, all workers and toilers are taking part in building democratic Afghanistan. The People's Democratic Party holds that the revolutionary transformations in the country are not in conflict with the content of Islam and its historical appeal for justice. The state takes

care of the mosques and other religious establishments, guarantees freedom of activities to the patriotic clergy

and respects all religious holidays and remembrance days

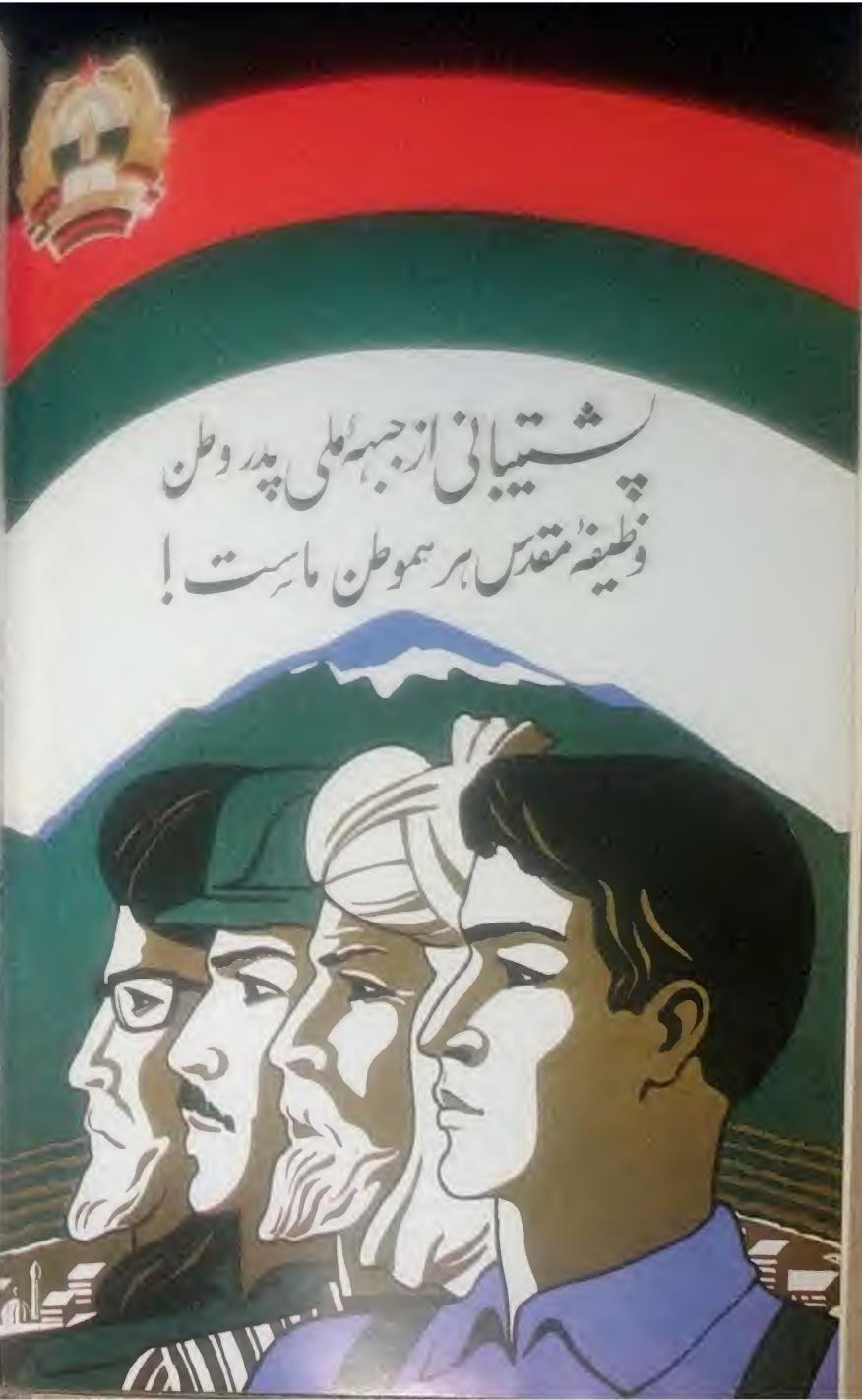
Qabirak Karmal among the party
members of the tribal committee
in the province of Balkh





At the foundation congress of
the National Fatherland Front
Meeting in support of the NFF

The tasks set forth by the PDA find support among the broad masses of the country's population. This is borne out by the establishment and successful activities of the National Fatherland Front (NFF) which incorporates political, religious, public, professional and cultural organizations, represents the interests of workers, peasants, nomads, servicemen, clerics, intellectuals, artisans, national tradesmen, young people, women, all nationalities and tribes of Afghanistan.



پشتیبانی از جمهوری پدر وطن
و طیفه مقدس هر هموطن مایست!





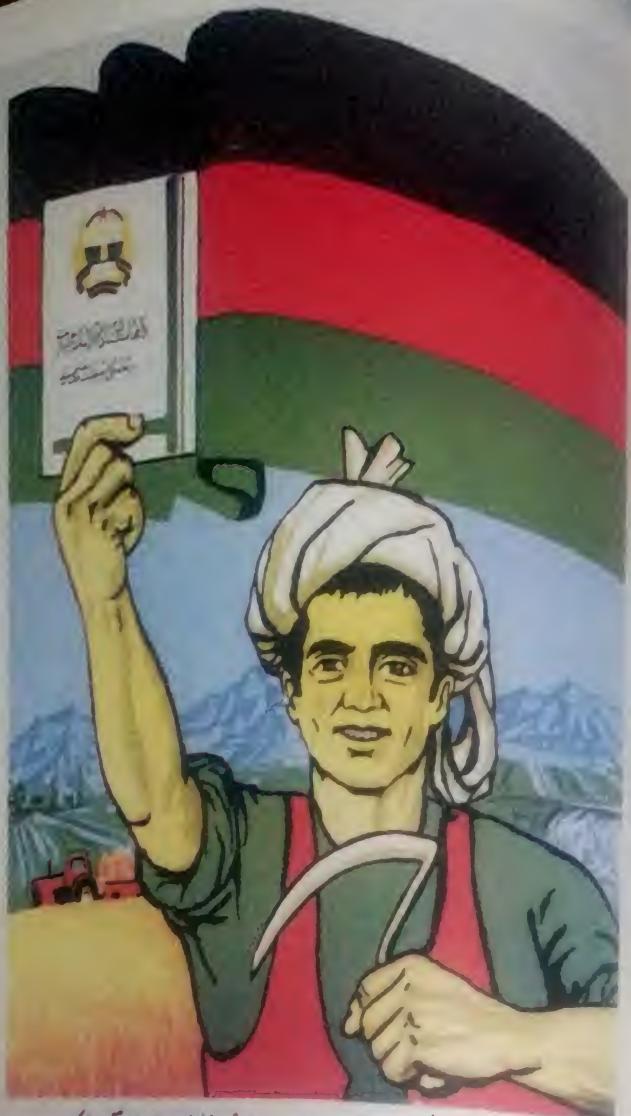
Despite all the efforts of internal and external reactionaries to make our people suffer, the Party and revolutionary government confidently pursue their policy aimed at resolving the country's economic, social, national and cultural problems, the policy of securing a lasting peace in the country. The present military and political situation in Afghanistan can be described as a continuously growing supremacy of our revolutionary forces over counter-revolutionaries. The inevitable outcome will be the latter's complete surrender.

The PDPA's leading role in state affairs and public life is increasing steadily, and its ranks are growing strong and numerous. Party committees and organizations have gained a certain organizational and political experience of working with the masses. As a result, they have become more efficient in dealing with current affairs in the provinces, cities, districts, areas and work teams. The influence of the Party bodies, in which the people see an active political force defending national interests, is also growing continuously.

The Party and revolutionary government place a great emphasis on fighting against counter-revolution, building up the Armed Forces, making Army political bodies, Party committees and organizations more active, developing and reinforcing local self-defence units and extending the links between the Armed Forces and the people.

The Resolution of the 14th Plenary Meeting
of the PDPA Central Committee. Extract





د. د. ا. ملکت و ہزاران سائیز میڈیا ان. امدادی بہ احکام

قانون محترم شرود و قسمیں میکنے۔



REVOLUTIONARY RENOVATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

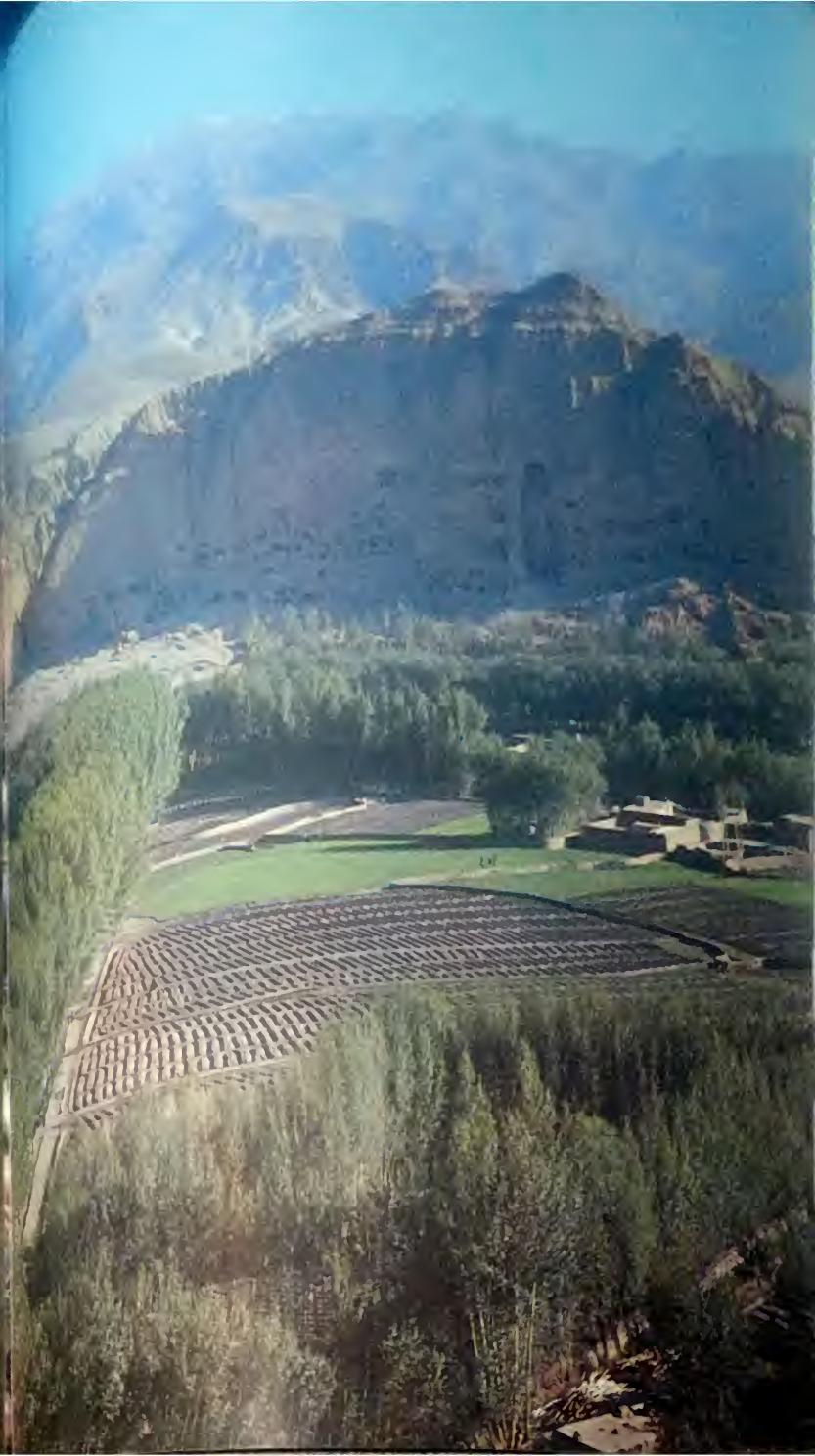
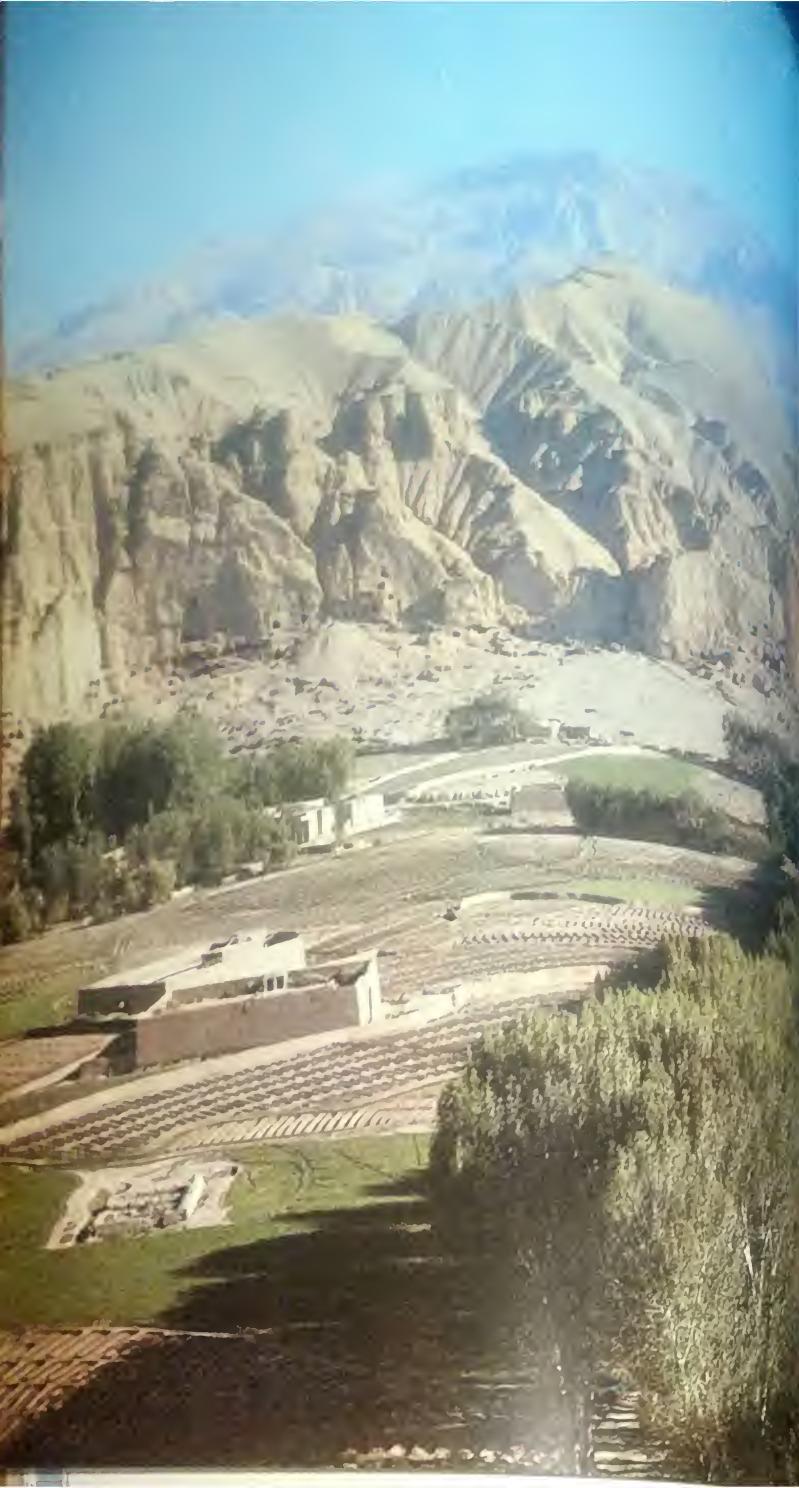
Before the April Revolution, feudal relations reigned supreme in Afghanistan's agriculture. From time immemorial the Afghan peasant had no or almost no land of his own and had to rent it from the feudal lord, paying him a large share of the crop grown at the soil of great effort. And so things continued over the ages. Lack of land, primitive implements, low crop yields and the consequent hunger and poverty were constant companions of the Afghan peasant. Today, when revolutionary rule has given him land and helps him by credits, the loan of implements, seeds and fertilizer, he is becoming a owner of the land on which his ancestors worked.

The major task of Afghanistan's economy was land tillage and stock-rearing. The Party has been developing agriculture, planning and carrying through measures to reorganize agrarian relations in the country.

In its agrarian policy the PDPA proceeds from the premise that the centuries-old backwardness in agriculture can be overcome only after the complete liberation of peasants to be achieved through ploughing up new lands, expanding areas under cultivation and carrying out irrigation work. The other measures are co-operation of individual holdings, establishment of large state farms equipped with highly productive machinery, and machine-and-tractor stations and finally, making available to formerly illiterate and down-trodden peasants more general and special knowledge. All these measures will in future make work on the land easier and increase the volume of production to the interests of the products' marketconomy and society as a whole.



General Secretary of the PDPA
Central Committee Babrak
Karmal chatting with farm
workers from Jezjan Province



"The Decree on Land Reform
passed by the Revolutionary
Council of the PDR in November
1979 was an event of immense
importance in the life of the
people of Afghanistan. The
Decree abolished big land
ownership and set a maximum
area of 1000 acres per family.
Today the peasant class has
gained land. It is decreed:

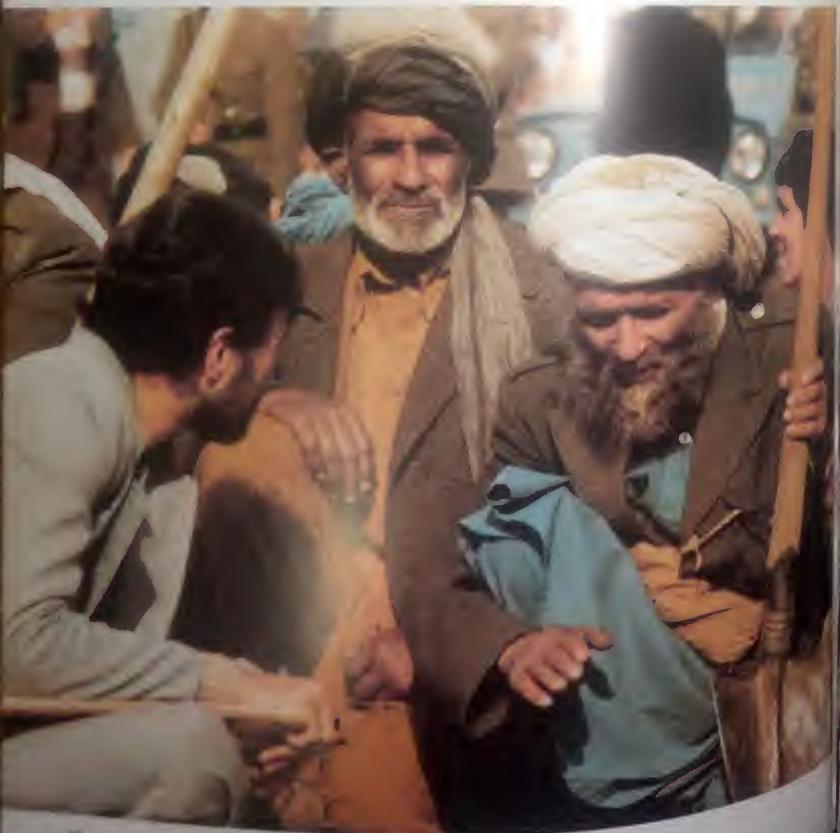
and distribution of water re-
sources, without which, in the
conditions of Afghanistan
good yields are impossible.

Peasants receive documents
testifying to their ownership of
land.





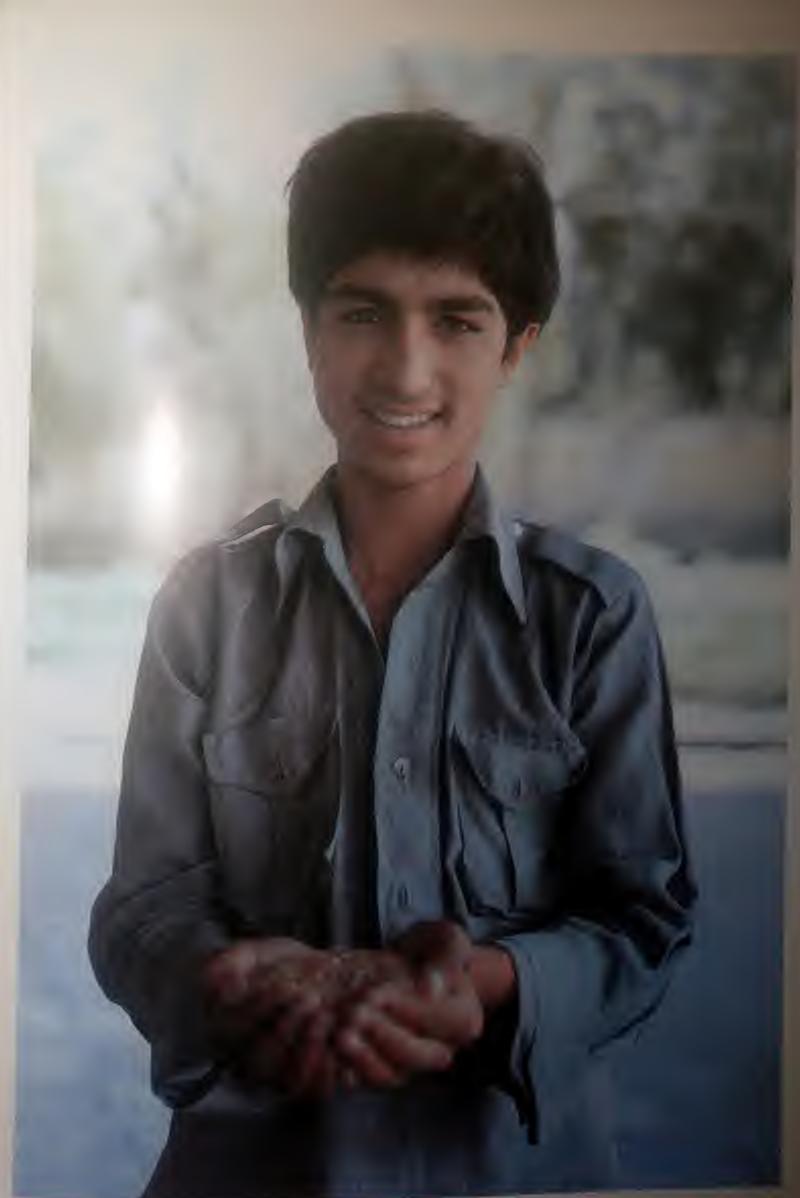
Having taken over 600,000 peasants near the state's 10,000 km² to ensure its survival. The only new Afghan ruler, the Mughal, relied on administrative elements in land settlement. The agrarian policy of the Mughals envisages a sharp increase in crop and stock farming, as well as towards the 300,000 peasants with agricultural machinery and irrigation.





The Afghan countryside has inherited feudal methods of land cultivation. Ploughing is still done by oxen in many villages

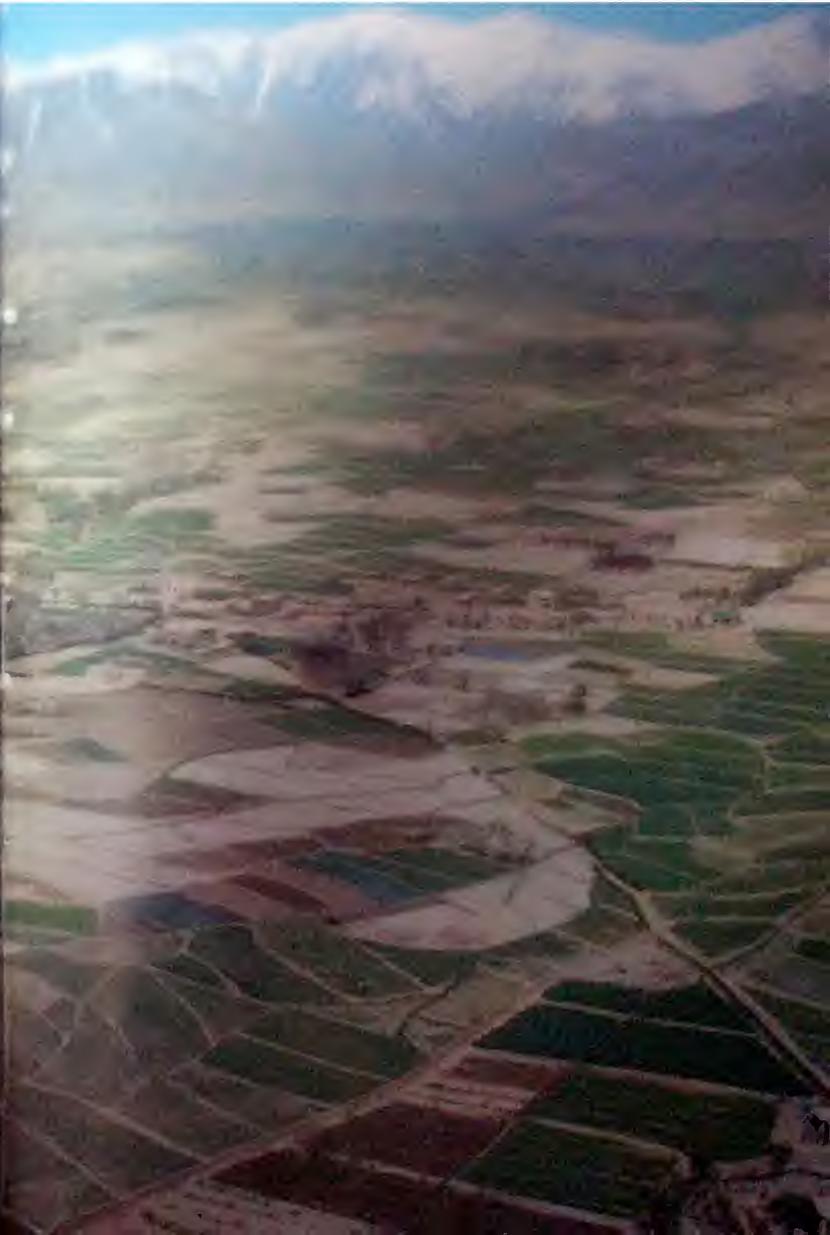
Small-scale, labour-intensive
wheat cultivation in Mexico
is known as milpa. This man
is one of 100,000

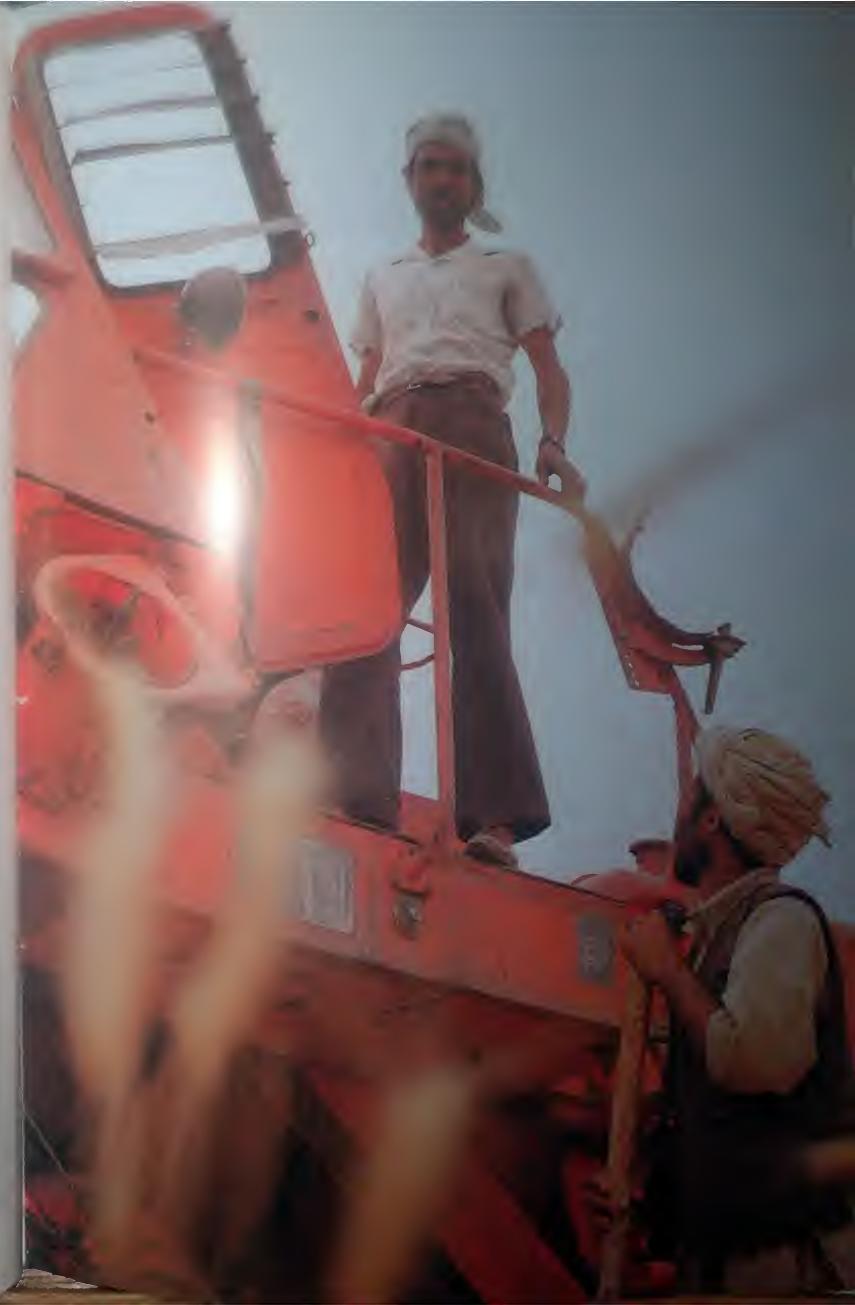


The Soviet Union renders the Democratic Republic of Afganistan assistance in the development of its agriculture. Soviet Kirov harvester, corn tractors and other machines work in the fields of the republic. With the technical assistance of Soviet metallists, machine and tractor stations are being set up. Modern agricultural tech-

nology and equipment is being produced by the Afghan people.









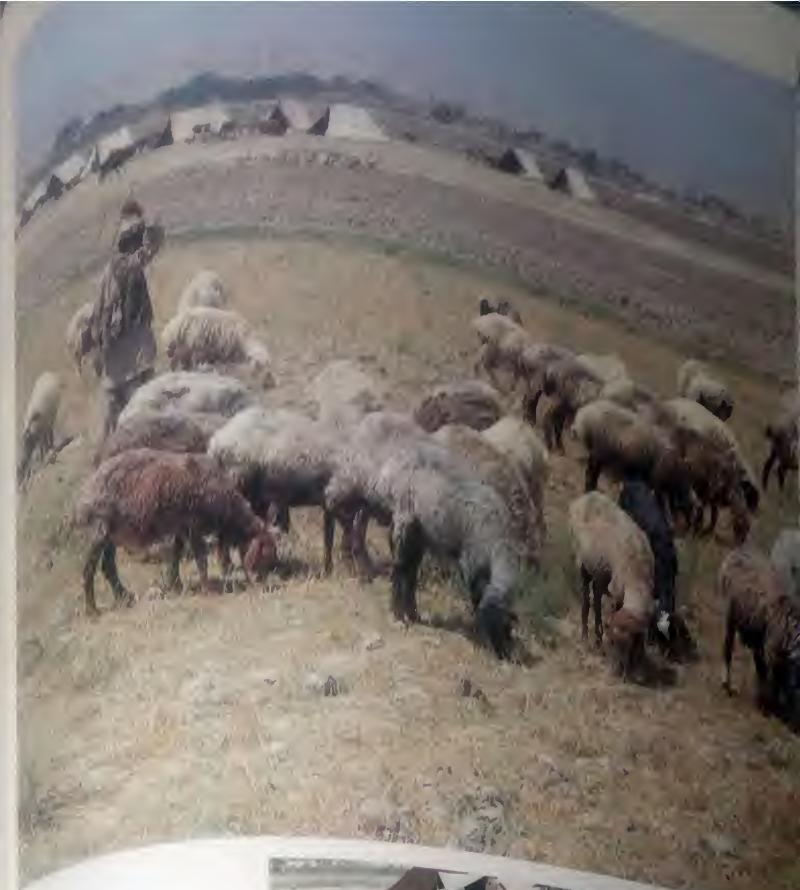
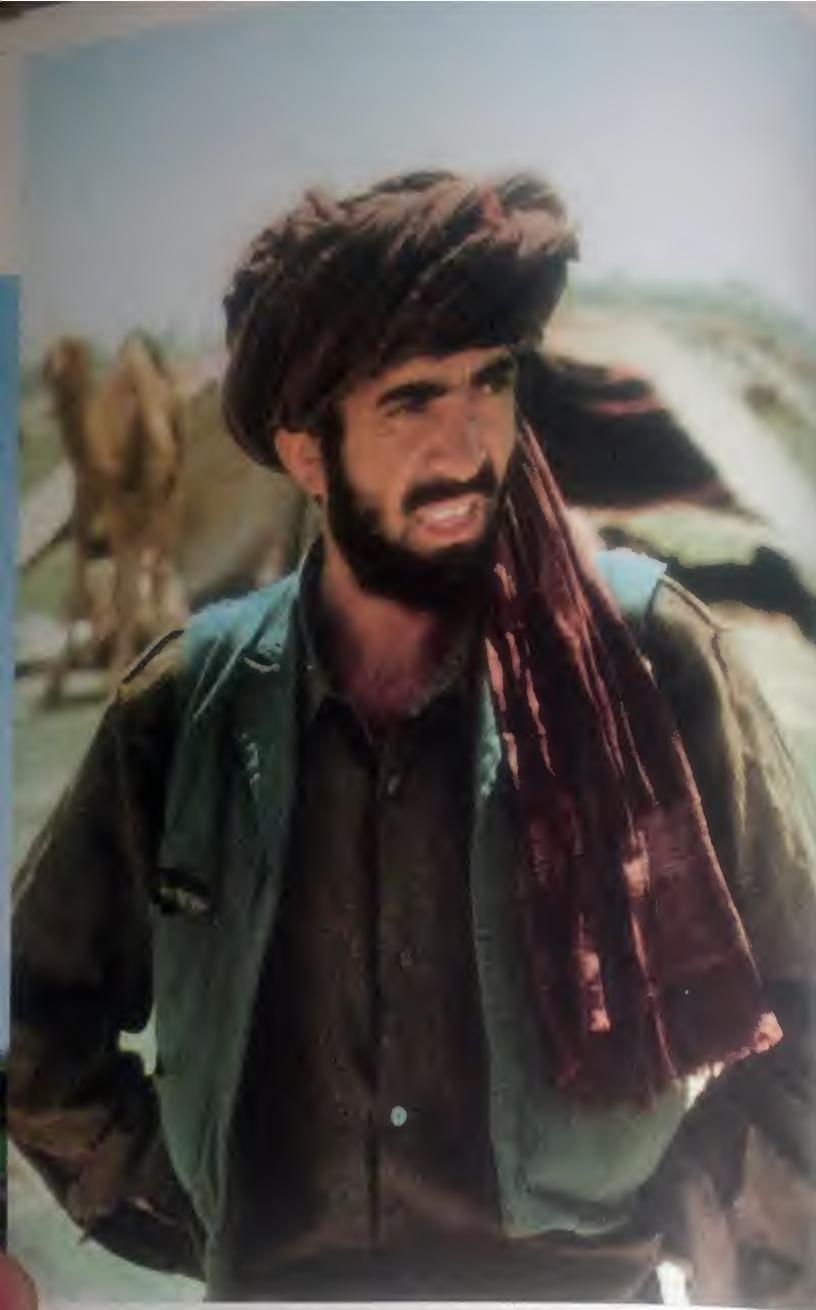
Stock-raising is the major branch of Afghanistan's agricultural production. Traditionally the leading place here belongs to nomadic and semi-nomadic pasture cattle-breeding. Plans for the development of stock-farming are being carried on, under which state farms and co-operatives will be set up to provide animal and other agricultural produce.



Central Committee of the Party
and the Government are being
involved with implementation in
the State to help the tribes in
improving veterinary services
to their cattle and raising their
productivity. The Revolutionary gov-
ernment encourages the nomads
who so wish to settle by allot-
ting them land and organizing
humble producer and marketing

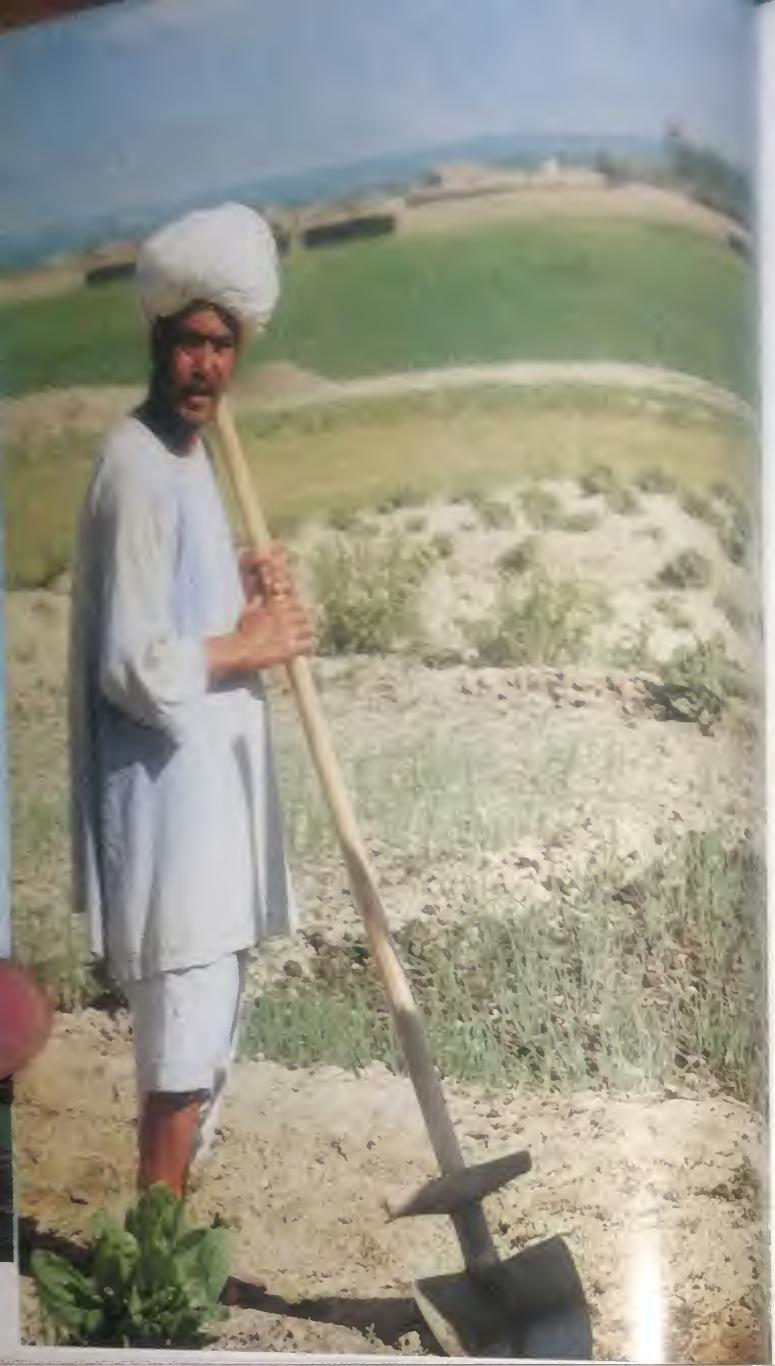
co-operatives, and offering
grants to build houses and cattle
sheds.





The Afghan state guarantees the nomads and stock-raising tribes free usage of pasture lands. Nomads have the right to free movement about the country

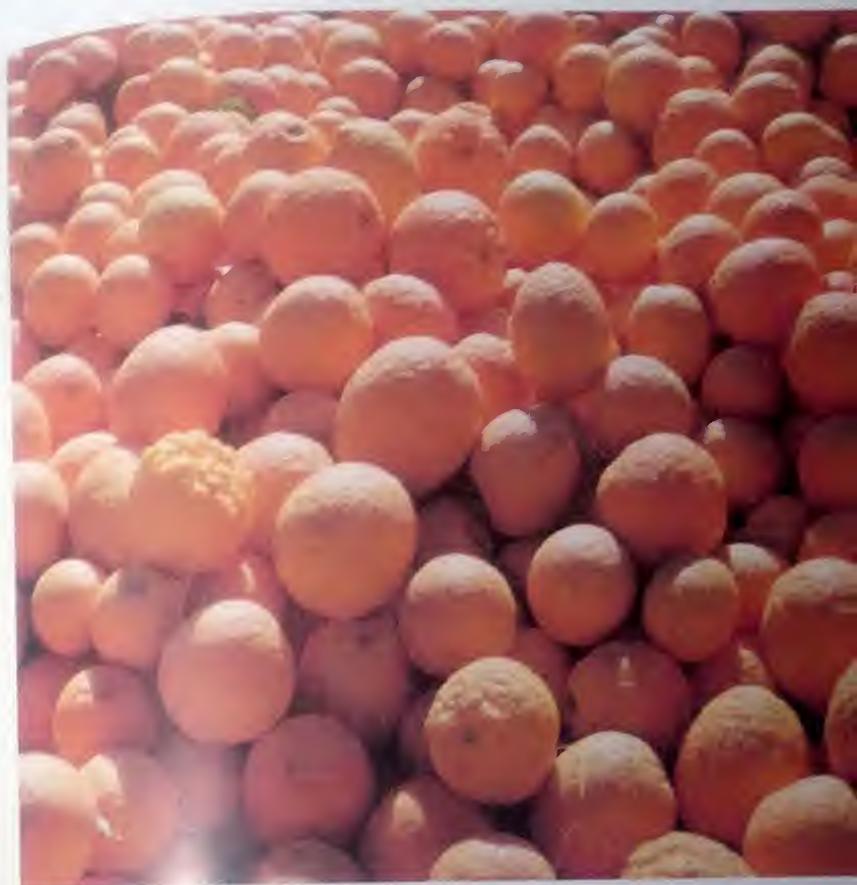


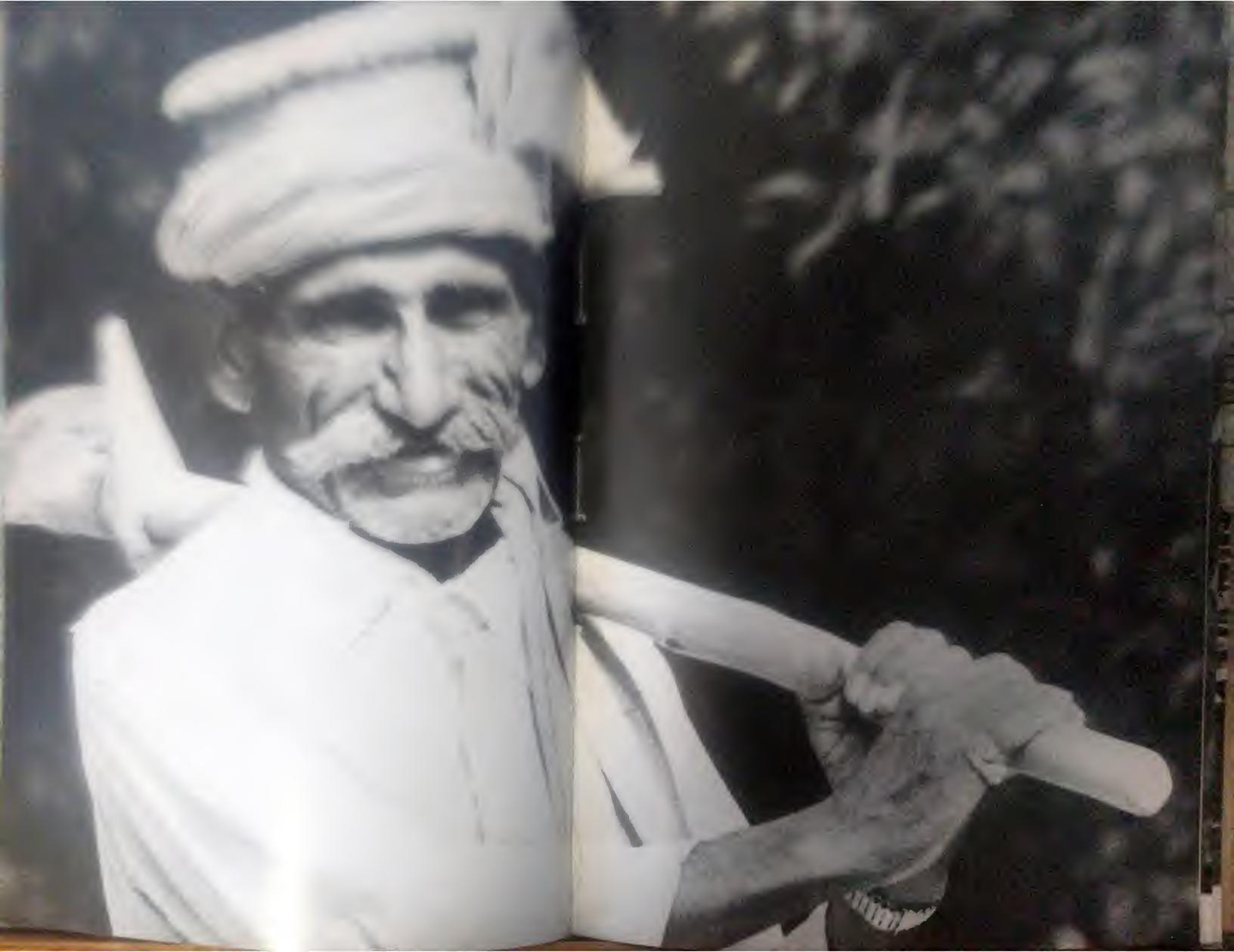


...and here we find them, the people of ancient Persia. The Persians were great agriculturalists, their lands were well irrigated, and they had a system of water rights which was as exacting as any in the world. They had a system of water rights which was as exacting as any in the world.











A meeting in a village.
A meeting of members of
PDA organization in the
village of Butkhak. The issue
under discussion is the
Land-and-Water Reform.

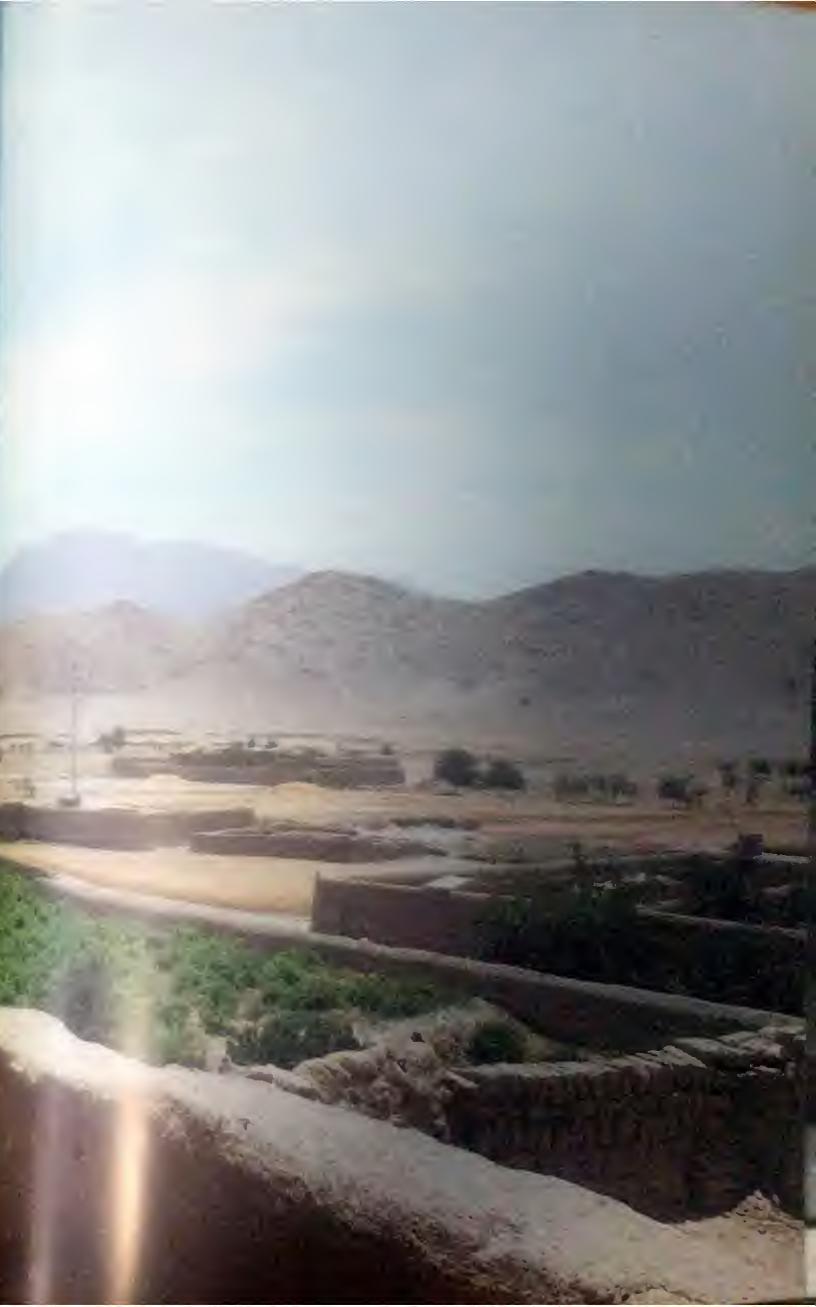
A local member of the PDA
invited by a rural Party organi-
zation receives his Party card.

A large role in revolutionary
transformations in the country-
side is played by the local
organizations of the PDA who
work with the provincial land-
reform committees and various
public organizations.



Years of imperialist hegemony and the remnants of former exploitative classes are trying to undermine the revolutionary transformation of the country. Under the guidance of the PDPA, the working peasants are being forced to take arms to defend their houses, crops and agricultural machinery from the attacks of counter-revolutionaries







BIRTH OF INDUSTRIAL AFGHANISTAN

The working class strides in the first ranks of the revolutionary movement to build a new Afghanistan. The April Revolution has liberated the workers from the plotters and made them co-owners of the means of production at state-owned enterprises. In alliance with the toiling masses they now constitute the main bulwark of state power. The qualitative and quantitative growth of the Afghan working class is taking place against a breakdown of old social relations and the consolidation and expansion of the state industrial sector. This is being furthered by the economic policy of the PDPA, which is working for creation in the country of a firm and dynamic industrial base.

In recent years the metal-working and engineering industries have been given priority development. Foundations have also been laid for gas and oil production, coal mining, electrotechnical engineering and other branches. The road haulage system, which accounts for 95 per cent of all freight transportation in Afghanistan, is being further perfected.

Of the 200 odd big and medium-sized state-owned and mixed industrial enterprises in the DRA more than half were built with the USSR's economic and technical assistance.



The General Secretary of the
POPA Central Committee, Radu
Baboiu (left) and other Party and
state leaders constantly allow
an interest in the improvement of
the living and working conditions
of the people of the republic's people.
They often visit industrial enter-
prises in the capital and other
regions of the country.



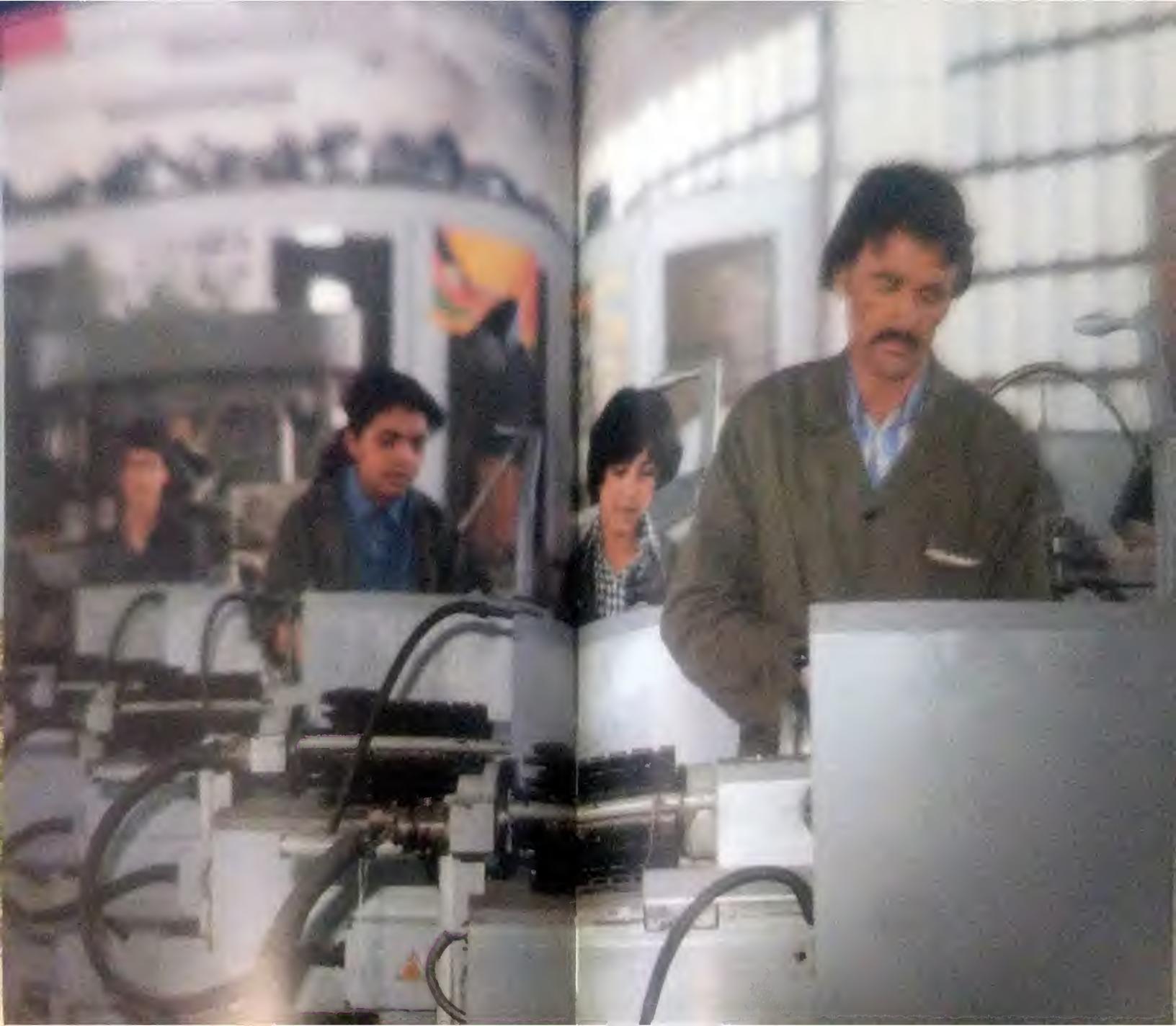
The workers of the Jahangir Car and Truck Repair Works are among the advance detachments of the Afghan working class. This is the biggest mass working enterprise in the country. Under the monarchy its workers initiated political strikes and demonstrations. Their demands were quelled by the troops of royal bourgeoisie.





The Party organization at the Grassroots level has more than 400,000 members and candidates. They are the rank-and-file workers, front-rankers in the revolution, initiators of labour movement. A considerable number of women are among them. The ranks of the Workers' Party organization are continually growing as young workers dedicated to the cause of the Revolution are joining the Party.







Power production in the DRA is developing with the assistance of the USSR. For instance, the hydro-power electric station that was built with Soviet help in Naghlu on the river Koubi yields more than 60 per cent of all electric energy produced in the capital's power system. Electric power stations built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union account for more than half of the country's total power capacity.









...another major plant...
...a natural gas plant...
...which has become...
...the country's gas...
...The natural gas...
...is an important...
...use for Afghanistan.





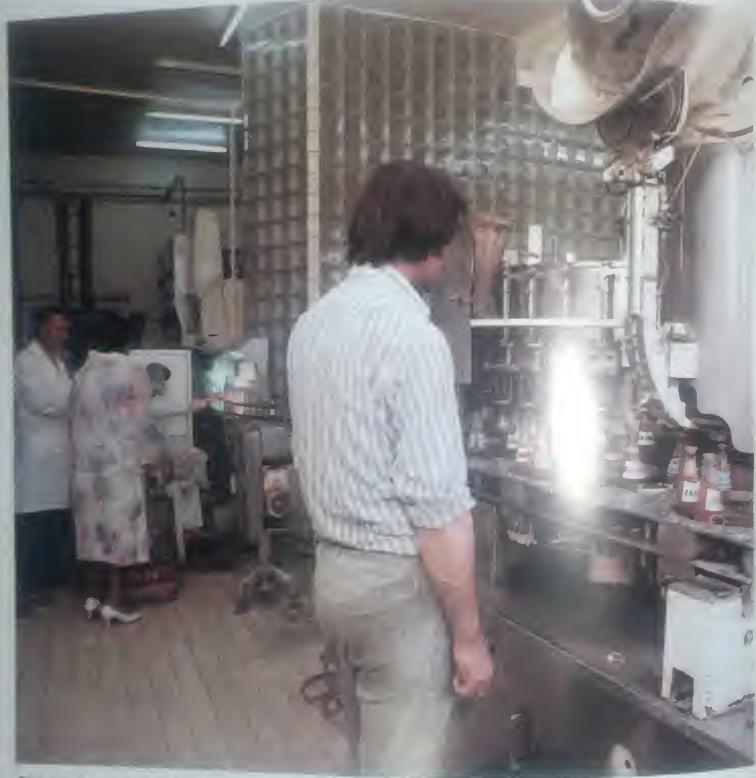


The textile industry has come on considerably in the DRA. Its largest enterprises are situated in Kabul, Kandahar, Balkh, Jabal-us-Siraj and Puli-Khumri. Some belong to the state, some are managed by the mixed company Afghan Textile. They produce practically a full range of factory-made cotton and woolen textiles, as well as rayon fabrics, yarn, thread and knitted goods.



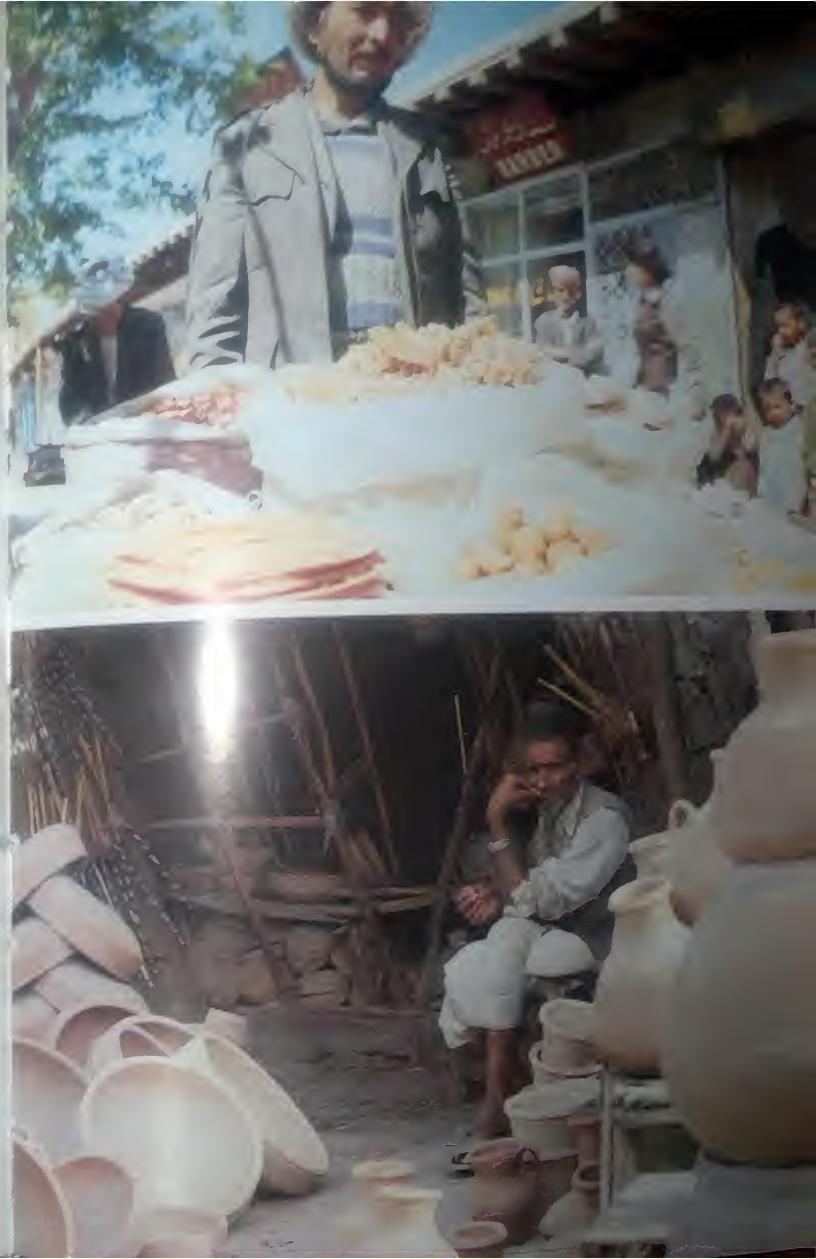
The mechanized bakery in Kabul is one of the biggest and most modern enterprises in Afghanistan's food industry. Built with the assistance of the Soviet Union, the bakery produces a wide range of baked produce to satisfy the most exacting taste.





This private sector in Algeria—
which still plays an important
role in providing the country a
sophisticated production of
consumable goods. The policy of
the Party and the state to
encourage private producers
remains unchanged. Stimulus
is given to Afghan private
enterprises to play a
leading role in investing
and manufacturing in

Enterprises/Processing industries
which give added value





new villages of the working
people. This is a working
town by the steel furnace.
Building enterprises, which will
exist by the Soviet Union and
presented as a gift to the Afghan
people.





With each year the assortment of products of the Kabul Housing Building Enterprise is expanded. Today it includes elements of apartment houses, schools, kindergartens, boarding schools and industrial buildings. There are many women employed at the enterprise in various jobs that were formerly only accessible to men such as crane operators and drivers of special cars and trucks.





constantly, expanding housing and industrial construction requires large quantities of cement and other building materials. They are produced at the cement works in Pul-i-Khumri and Sabal-us-Siraj, the Kabul Salt Works and a number of smaller enterprises.

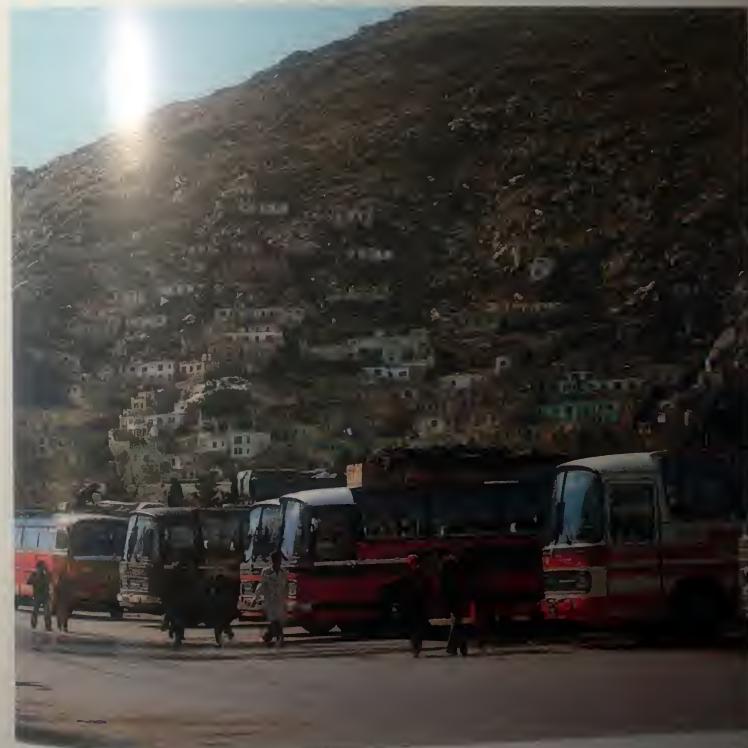






Growth in the capital is partly due to economic and industrial expansion. Construction and building of shops and schools and cultural establishments in the years which have passed since the April Revolution has led residential districts have appeared in Rabat which include modern apartment houses, separate apartment grounds, gardens and other leisure facilities.





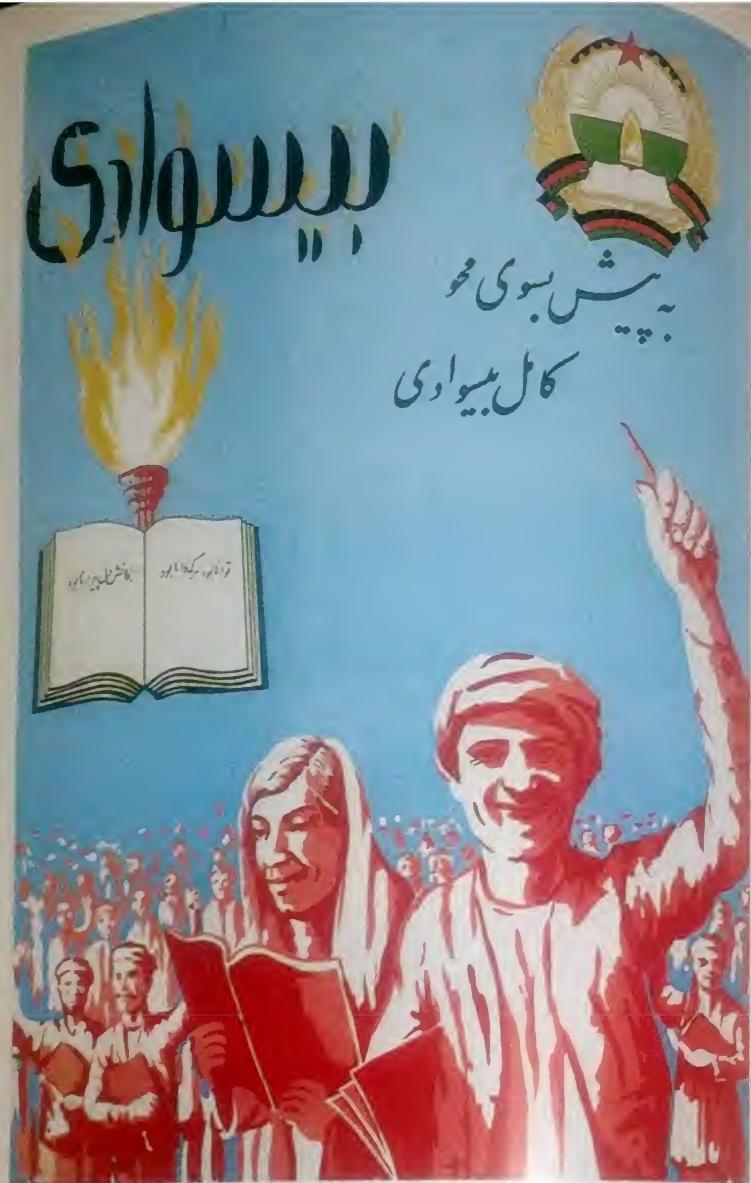
Today in the most
up-to-date part of the country,
the province and the develop-
ment of the highway network in
the republic has been due to
the intelligence of the country
with its predominantly mountain-
ous and desert regions.
Perfecting the territorial dis-
tribution of the productive forces
in the country and levelling out
the economic and social de-
velopment of the provinces
demands a novel approach to
transportation. Here too, the
republic receives help from the
Soviet Union, which sends ex-
perts in road construction and
road-construction machinery
and trucks.
A big role in transportation is
played by the Afghan-Soviet

cooperative. During
1970-71, a
new road was built from
the frontiers of the USSR
to the west of Herat, and con-
tinuations in the construction
of current highway projects
by bands of Ingush, who have
detached large forces to build
roads and other commu-
nical lines.



The international airport in Kabul





ROAD TO KNOWLEDGE AND PROGRESS

The April Revolution has opened broad prospects for the Afghan people in the sphere of cultural development. Among the first measures of the revolutionary government was development of a new comprehensive programme for restructuring the entire system of education, which envisages, among other things, introduction of free universal compulsory elementary education and expansion of the network of educational establishments. A nation-wide campaign against illiteracy has been launched on the initiative of the PDPA. Numerous courses for adults and evening schools for young workers have been opened. Instruction of adults is completely voluntary. It is planned to teach people to read and write and to interest them in active public life, to help them understand the significance of the measures taken by the PDPA to build a new society in the country and to defend the gains of the Revolution. The Soviet Union is helping Afghanistan train qualified personnel. Soviet staff teach in Afghan higher educational establishments and many Afghan young men and women are sent to receive a higher education at Soviet institutions of higher learning.

The Party pays unflagging attention to the mass media and uses them in ideological work. Favourable conditions have been provided in the country for the development of national literature, theatre and art, for the spread of physical education and sports.

Care for working people's health, especially of the rising generation, is a law for all Party and state bodies.

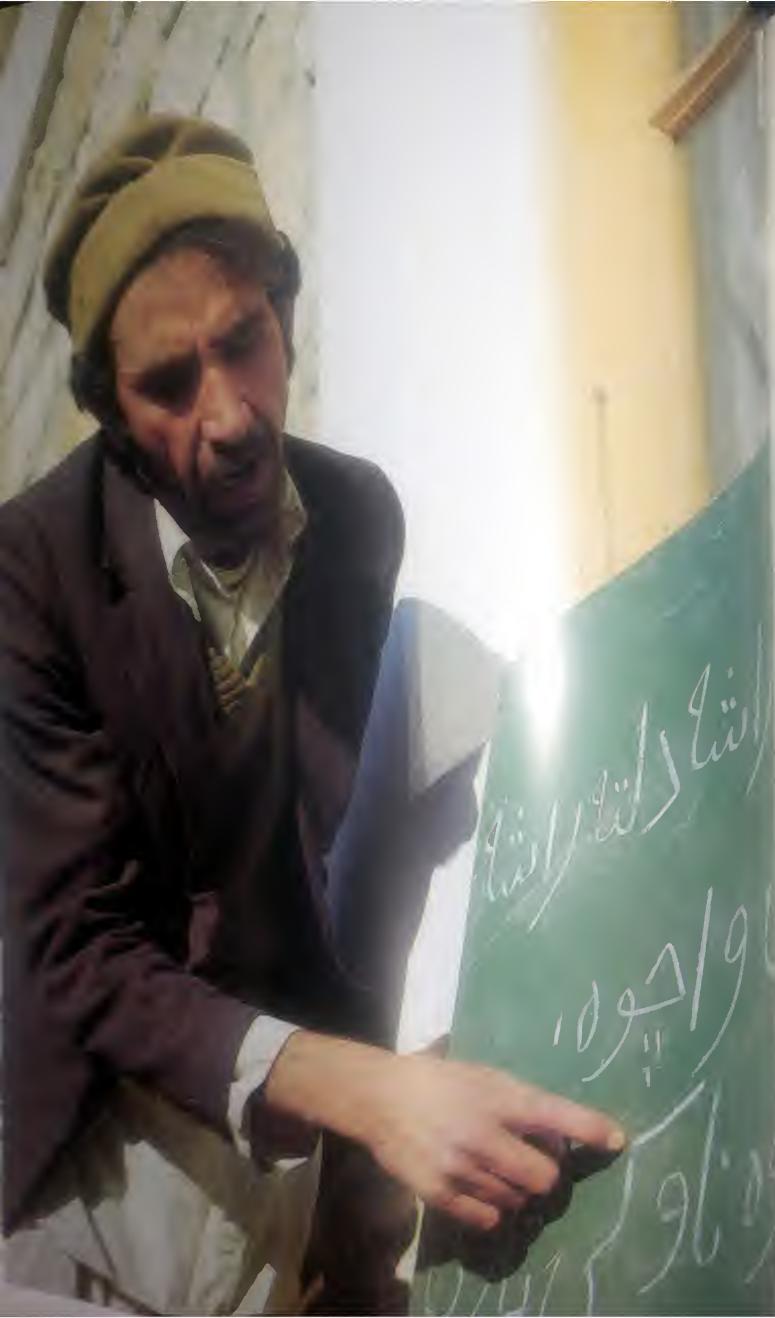
د دې لشڑاک کند کان الین کن ګو معلماب جمود مکاریکه
افغانستان .

جمهوری مملکتی افغانستان

کابل



In May 1980 the First Congress of Teachers of the DRA was convened in Kabul. Afghan teachers discussed ways of solving the primary task set by the PDPA before the workers of public education—dispelling illiteracy among the Afghan population. General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal and other Party and government leaders took part in the work of the Congress.



The revolutionary government has tackled the problem of illiteracy in earnest. Along with teachers, graduates of general population schools, and representatives of the professions are called upon to teach the population to read and write. Much has been done, but still more awaits doing. Frequently the meeting of deadlines in anti-literacy programmes is impeded by the age-old customs and opinions rooted among the population. Nevertheless, the task has been set to make all urban dwellers under 50 years of age literate by 1985, and the corresponding deadline for rural population is 1991.



...working out" basic skills
and writing sentences. In 2000 the
goal of the organization is to extend the
program to 100 countries. Worldwide
literacy training groups are
now at school doors to train
a teacher and write and translate
the fundamental skills of literacy
knowledge in order to understand
the processes under way in their
country and the whole world.

At a literacy class







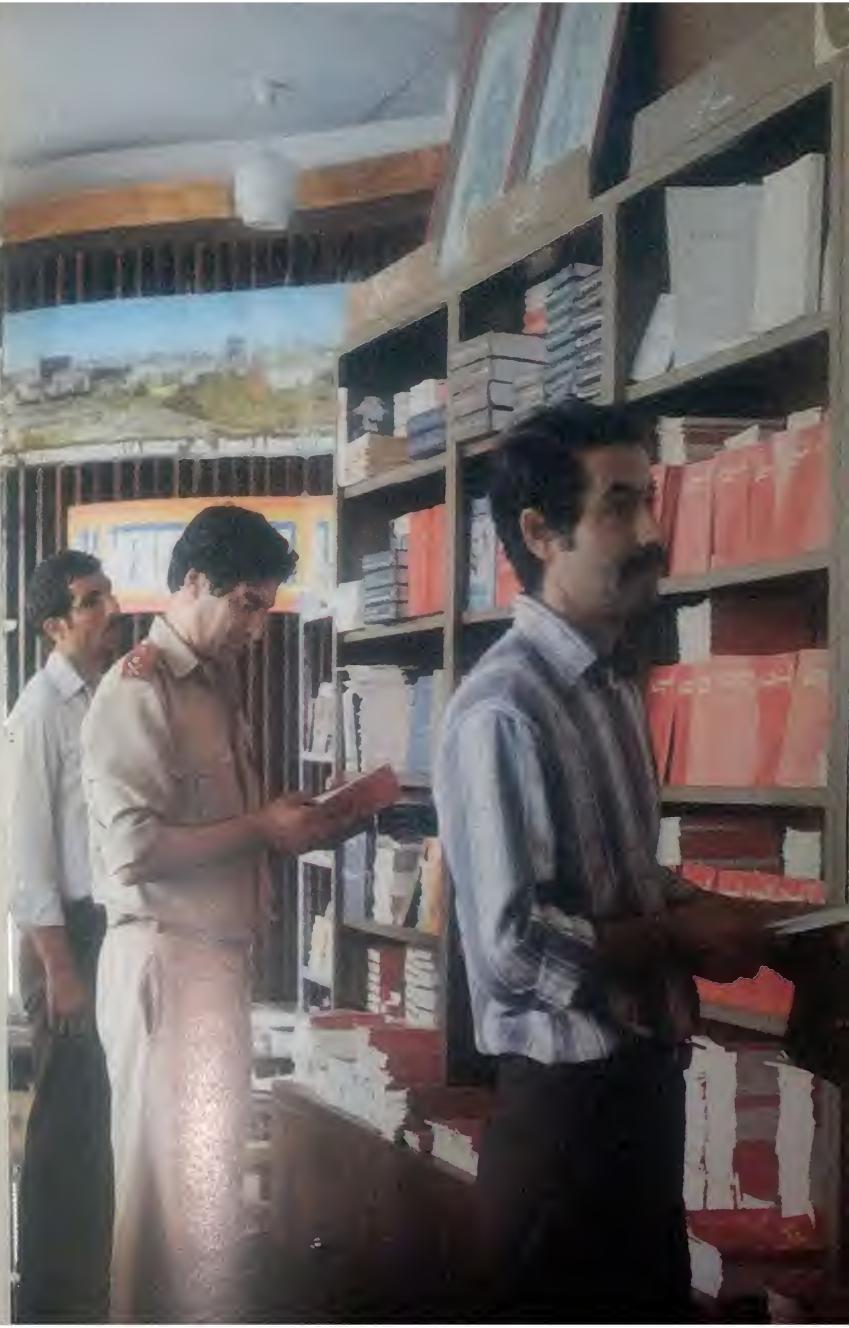


Afghan people received access to such a source of political enlightenment as the periodicals press which is called upon to serve the interests of the working people and to promote political and cultural awakening. Today, nearly 50 national and local newspapers and over 60 magazines are published in the country. Many newspapers and magazines come out here in Bam and Pushtu. And in recent years they have also been coming out in the languages of the other nationalities of the republic.

The book stocks of the country's libraries are continually growing. Besides classical literature they include works by modern



Afghanistan, telling about the hard lot of the Afghan people in the past, its revolutionary struggle and the friendship between the peoples of the Socialist Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.





A leading place in the training of technical personnel in the republic is held by the Kabul Polytechnical Institute, built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. It trains engineers for housing and industrial construction, specialists in geology, survey and development of mineral deposits and other professions much needed by the DRA.

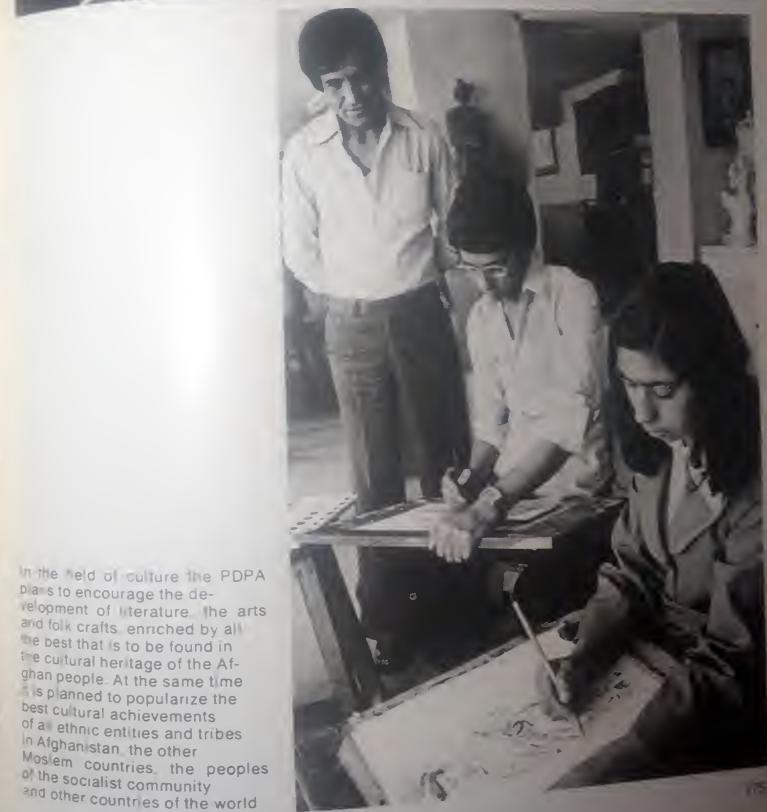


Higher educational establishments in the DRA have highly qualified scholars and modern equipment, which makes it possible to train national cadres in a wide range of professions. For instance, the country's largest educational establishment, Kabul University, has departments of law and social sciences, natural sciences, literature, economics, engineering, pharmaceuticals, medicine and a department training administrative personnel. The new university which opened in Jalalabad in 1978 has engineering, agricultural, teacher training and economics departments.

An Institute of Social Sciences was opened under the auspices of the PDPA Central Committee in September 1979. It is the centre of the entire system of political education in the country.

The Party has set up specialized and higher educational establishments the task of improving the quality of training so that the national army receives highly qualified specialists devoted to the

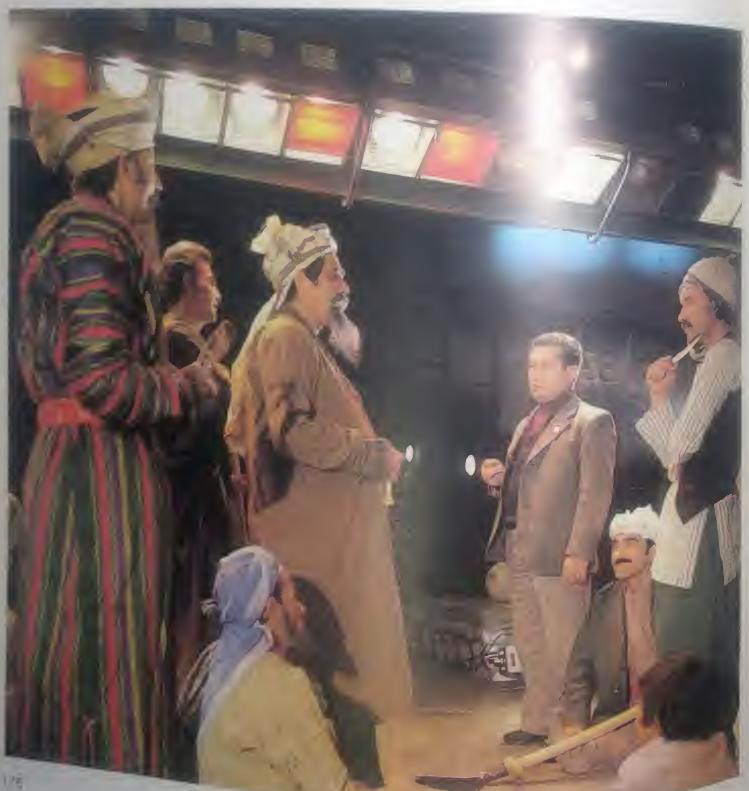




In the field of culture the PDPA plans to encourage the development of literature, the arts and folk crafts, enriched by all the best that is to be found in the cultural heritage of the Afghan people. At the same time it is planned to popularize the best cultural achievements of all ethnic entities and tribes in Afghanistan, the other Moslem countries, the peoples of the socialist community and other countries of the world.



Traditional groups... folk dances and singing remain... and groups of... makers in the DRA... its... looking on... the... and... repertoires to reflect the... voluntary... groups... of... of the country.





It is contemplated in the DRA that radio is the best medium for spreading the radio news. The proclamates of Radio Afghanistan are transmitted over the country through a developed transmitters-radio-television network. The local radio stations that exist in several provinces conduct broadcasts of their own. An important role in the socio-political life of the country is also assigned to television. The Kabul TV centre has transmitting apparatus and communications satellites. Its daily programmes in the two principal languages of Dari and Pashto provide information on events in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and other countries of the world and some TV films.



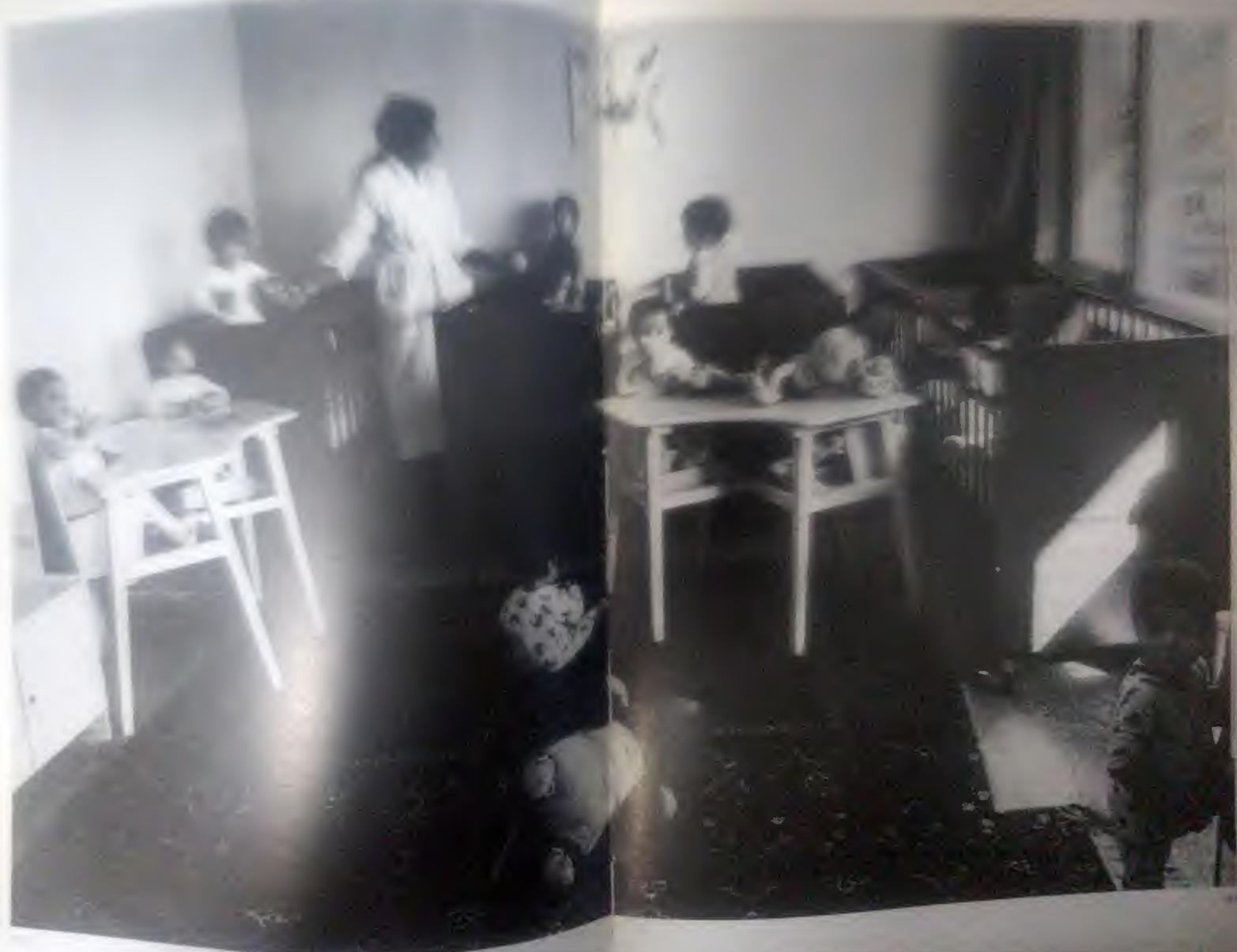




The health policy of the PDPA envisages free medical aid to the population and comprehensive development and expansion of the network of state hospitals, clinics, chemists' shops and first aid stations. Special attention is given to mother and child care and aid to children whose parents have been killed defending the gains of the April Revolution.









DEFENCE OF THE GAINS OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION

The revolutionary reconstruction of Afghanistan is proceeding against fierce resistance from the overthrown exploiter classes. The republic is under constant attack from counter-revolutionary bands of hirelings, supported by the imperialist forces and international reaction headed by the United States. Those bands perpetrate acts of sabotage at economic enterprises and terrorize the local population. The enemies of the Revolution kill active workers and representatives of local authorities. An undeclared war is being waged against revolutionary Afghanistan by the imperialists.

The need to defend national sovereignty and independence compels the Afghan people to divert considerable forces and material resources from peaceful creative labour. Volunteer defence detachments have been set up in the country. They take part in guarding industrial enterprises and public buildings and in maintaining order in the country. The PDPA and the government of the republic are giving unremitting attention to heightening the combat capacity of the army, frontier guards, militia and security bodies.

The Afghan people is not alone in its fight against the counter-revolution. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all progressive and peace-loving forces side with its just cause. The all-round support and international assistance rendered Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries guarantee defence of the gains of the April Revolution and the sovereignty and independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

General Secretary of the PDPA
Central Committee Babur
Karmal giving the servicemen
of a revolution defence unit



The policy of the PDPA and the government of the DRA aimed at transforming feudal and aristocratic relationships in the country and democratizing public life is meeting with resistance from the dispossessed classes. Immediately after the April Revolution, internal reaction launched fierce hostile activities to overthrow the popular government.

The call of the PDPA to defend the gains of the April Revolution was heard by Afghan patrols. Volunteer detachments to defend the Revolution began to set up all over the country. They take part in guarding labor public and state institutions from sabotage acts perpetrated by hired bands sent from the territory of Pakistan and some other countries.





Volunteer detachments for defence of the Revolution include urban and rural workers men and women, middle-aged people and young patriots of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Their country has given them arms to fight the enemies of the Revolution and they are defending it without thought for their own lives.



The leaders of the people of this country are the soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic and its armed potential. The Army is the revolutionary army, a selflessly committed army. The Armed Forces are the main instruments for the Revolution and its gains. The Army is the local organization of PDPA. The Army is to rally the masses around the PDPA and the government of the PDPA. It must do this in a spirit of courage, heroism and infinite dedication to the ideals of the Revolution.

In actual fact, the April Revolution, the logical outcome of the growing national liberation movement in Afghanistan, with the PDPA taking the revolutionary initiative, has its roots in the Afghan Army, a bountiful source of courageous and patriotically-minded people.

BABRAK KARZAI





...and the other side of the coin. The Iranian military has been...
...and the other side of the coin. The Iranian military has been...



The combat skills of the Afghan Army are being refined in the struggle against bandits and counter-revolutionaries.

and the people of Afghanistan
will continue to work
to realize the principles of
the Party. The PDM
will always support
the Party and work
with the people.

The Party and Army and the people
are one. It is the duty of the
Party and the entire nation to
build our country's defenses.







On 21st March 1979 the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran invaded Afghanistan. They invaded under the guidance of the Ayatollah Khomeini and the country of the Soviet Union.





In December 1978 a Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness and Co-operation was signed between the Soviet Union and the DRA. When, as a result of aggression from outside supported by the forces of imperialism, the gains of the Revolution, the sovereignty and integrity of the DRA came under serious threat, the Soviet Union helped the Afghan people repel the danger. At the behest of the Afghan government, it sent a limited contingent of its troops to the territory of Afghanistan, thereby fulfilling an internationalist mission of aid to the Afghan people.

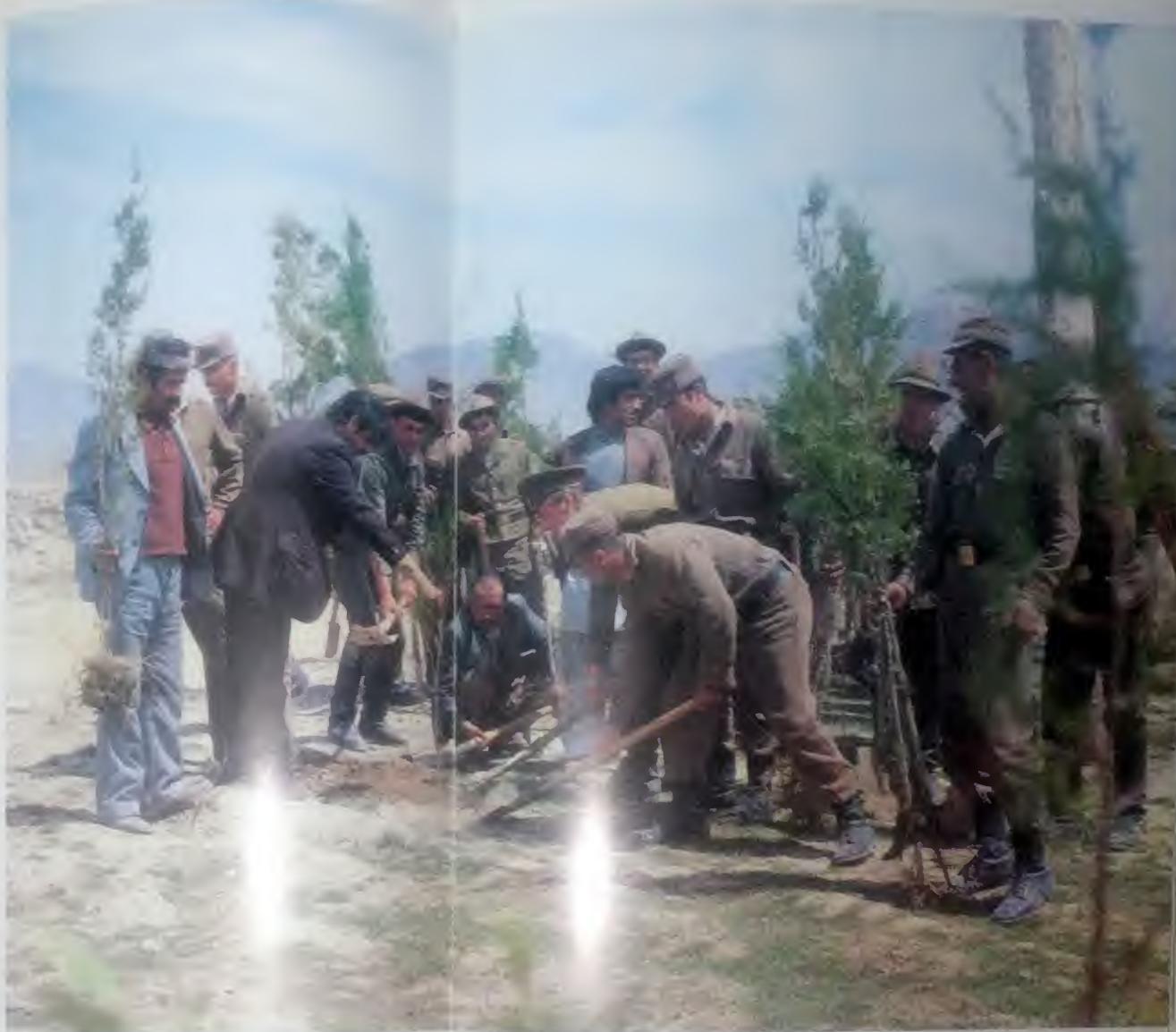
The Afghan working people welcomed the Soviet soldiers who are temporarily stationed in the DRA. They appreciate their unselfish help and their sincere respect for the customs of the proud and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan.





General Secretary of the PDS
Central Committee Bodo
Klemke meeting Soviet and
Afghan officials





The trees planted in the Avenue of Friendship will be a symbol of brotherhood and cooperation between the soldiers of the Soviet and Afghan armies, the Soviet and Afghan peoples.





دوكشي

خاطر تکاره نه حان

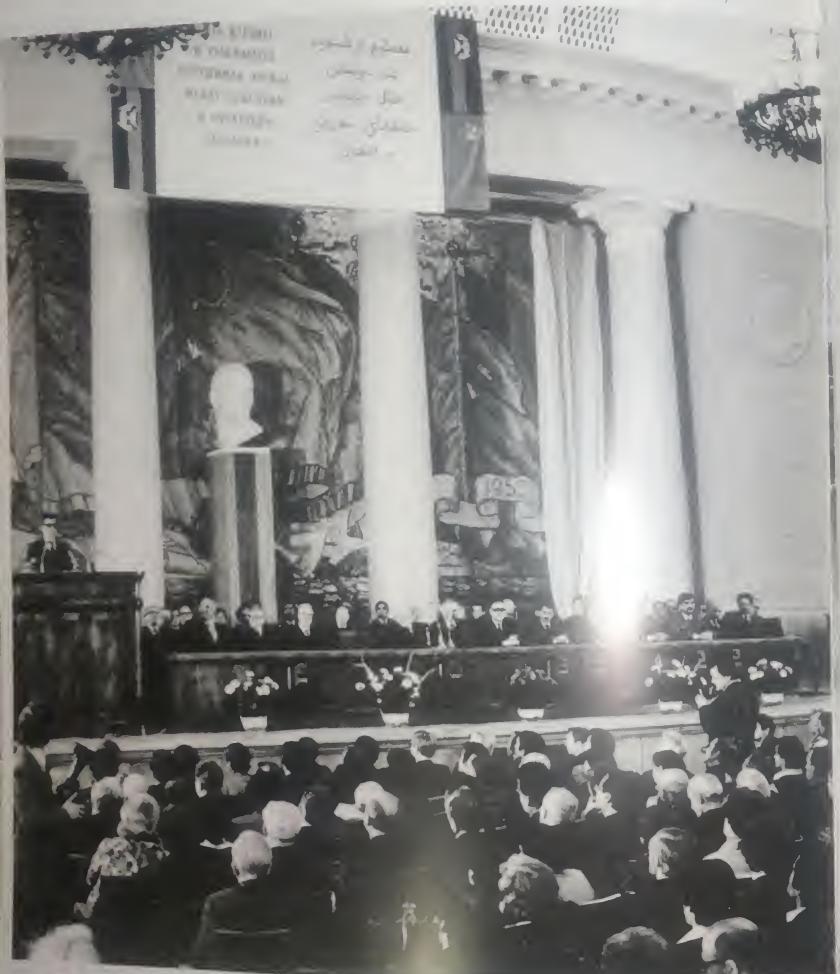


General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko meet General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA Babrak Karmal in Moscow on February 15, 1984

Years and centuries will fly by, the people of Afghanistan will build a new and just society, but they will always be grateful to the Soviet Union, their brother and true friend.

BABRAK KARMA

The victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan gave a powerful impetus to development of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet and Afghan peoples. These relations are a model of internationalist friendship and solidarity and serve the causes of social progress, democracy, peace and international security.



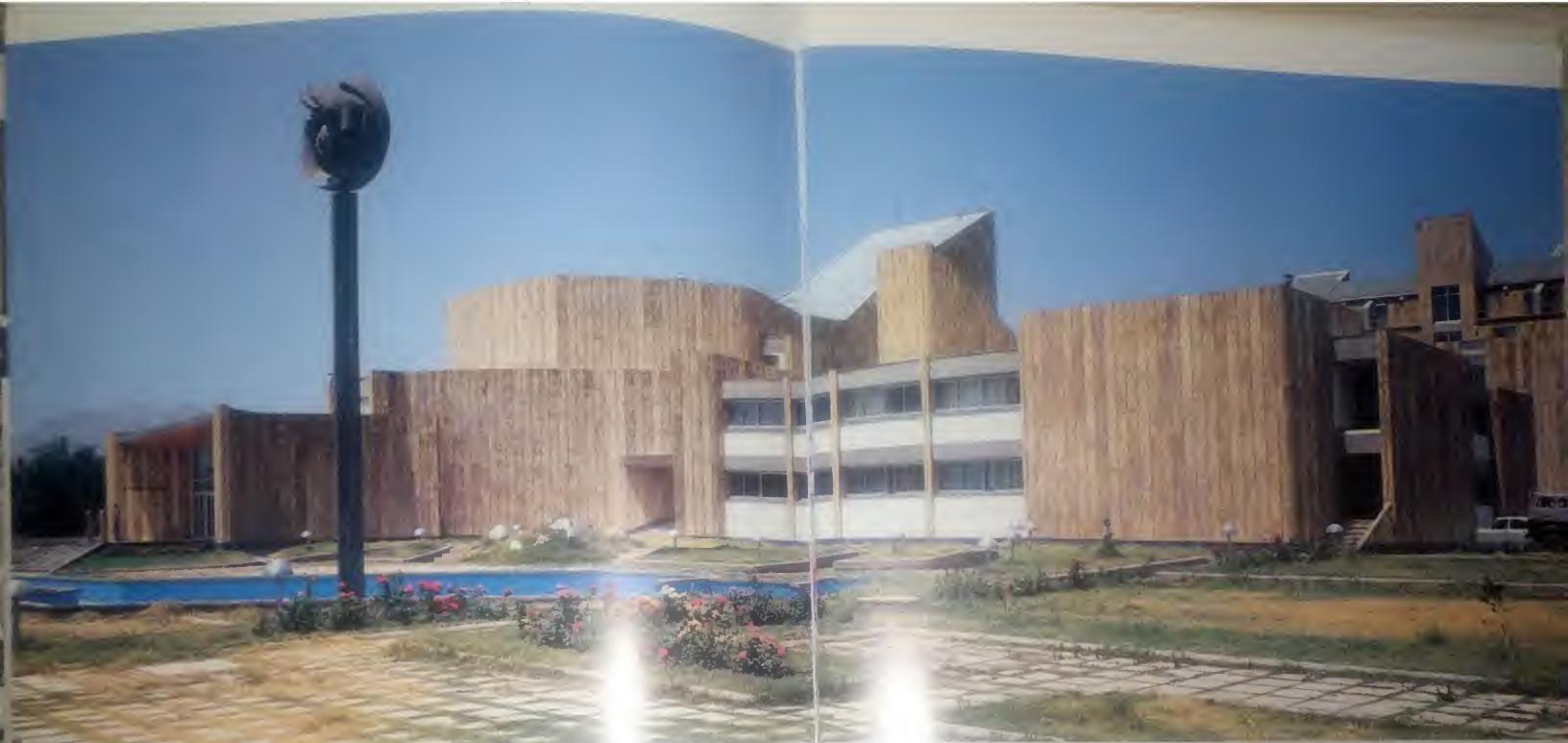
Meeting of Soviet-Afghan friendship in Moscow, October 17, 1980

Meeting on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birthday, Kabul, April 1980

General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal with members of an Afghan Party and Government Delegation in the museum V. I. Lenin in the Kremlin







The House of Soviet Science and Culture in Kabul is not just a centre popularizing the Soviet Union's achievements in socialist construction. Knowledge of the struggle for the freedom and independence of the Soviet and Afghan peoples and the development of their cultures is mutually illuminating. Visitors to the House can acquaint themselves with the latest books and works of art, hear a concert or see a film. Those who wish to study the Russian language are offered text-books and aids, and other facilities.



The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan regards consolidation and development of relations of fraternal friendship and traditional cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community as an imperative condition for the advancement of the DRA along the path of progress. This co-

operation is manifested in the political, economic, commercial, cultural, scientific, technical and other spheres. The DRA's relations with socialist countries are those of complete equality and mutual respect, which is proved by the visits of the republic's Party and state delegations led by Babrak Karmal to the Soviet





A delegation from the DRA at a fruit and vegetable co-operative in Bulgaria



*A printshop which was a gift of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the Central Committee of the PDPA was set up in a suburb of Kabul. In the photograph Secretary of the PDPA
PC Saleh Muhammad Zerai and member of the SUPG CC Gunther Sieber press the button that starts the printing press*



During a stay in the Hungarian People's Republic, Afghan guests visited an engineering plant



Afghan delegation at an industrial enterprise in the German Democratic Republic



Mongolian carpet-makers share their secrets with Afghan comrades



The arrival of an Indian delegation to Kabul, 1981

Problem-solving and the Acquisitive Embodiment in *R. blatt*



In 194, international unions, the
Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
and peoples' groups in India, Pakistan
and the surrounding
countries have joined
together to establish
a broad-based, active
and popular non-aligned
and a struggle for peace and
security. It is a member of the
United Nations. It has an active
part in the work of the World

Asian Council. The Asian-African
Solidarity Organization and
other international organizations.
Dawn.



Meeting between Babrak Karmal
and President of the World
Peace Council Rómulo Chávez

WARM GREETINGS TO THE PARTICIPANTS
OF THE 10TH AAPSO PRESIDUM MEETING
18-22 NOVEMBER 1981 KABUL, AFGHANISTAN



The presidium of the Congress
of Afro-Asian Solidarity Orga-
nization



Children, the bright future of the country, are specially cared for by the Party and the revolutionary government. The children of Afghanistan are destined to carry on the cause of the Revolution and to make their country a happy and prosperous state.





**AFGHANISTAN:
THE REVOLUTION CONTINUES**

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